ZION NATIONAL PARK
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
BRYCE CANYON

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ZION NATIONAL PARK
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
BRYCE CANYON
CEDAR BREAKS
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

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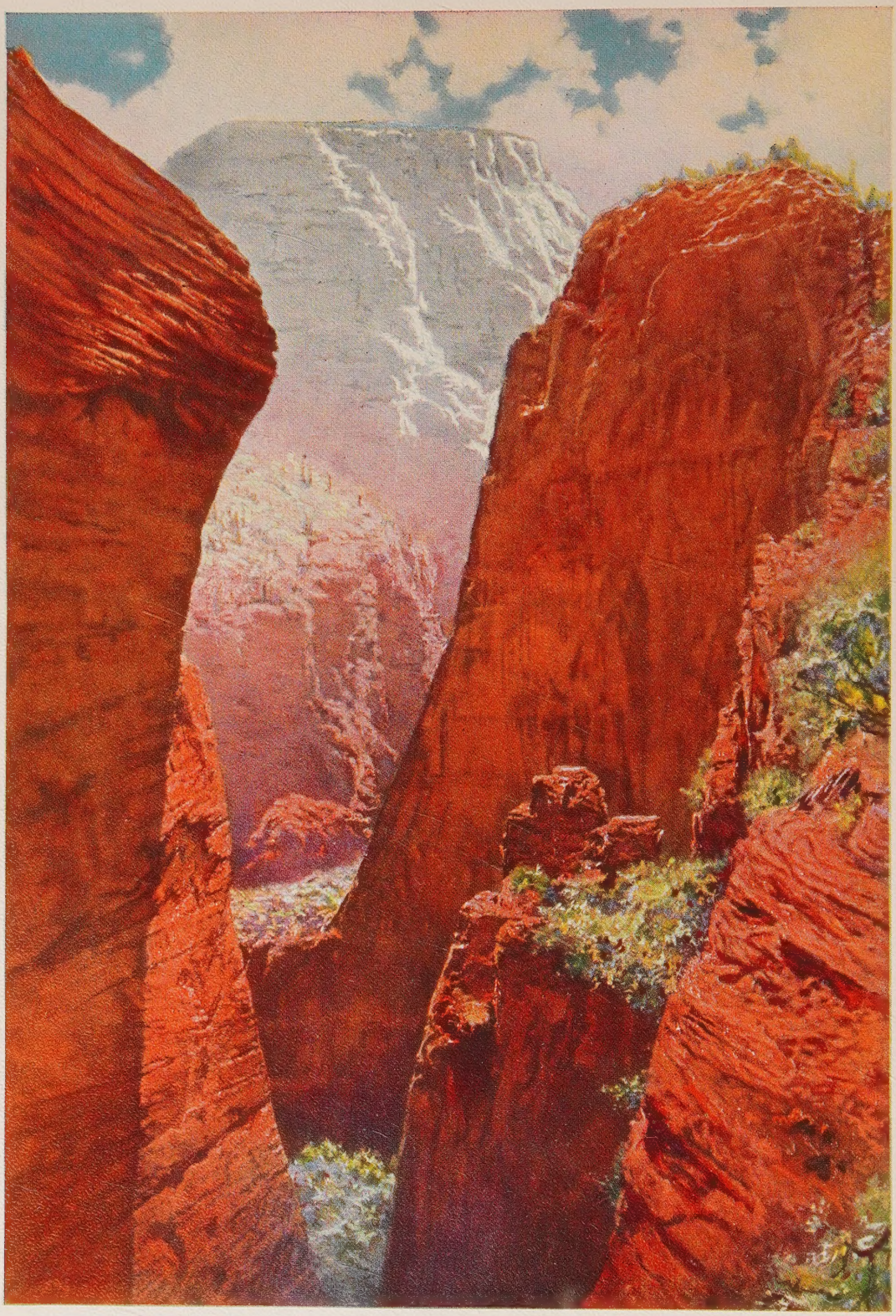


The Great White Throne from West Rim Trail, Zion National Park

Panorama of Zion Canyon

The Land of Flaming Canyons and Prismatic Amphitheatres

Touched by a light that hath no name,
A glory never sung,
Aloft on sky and mountain wall,
Are God's great pictures hung.
—Whittier

SOUTHWARD from the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude the surface of Western Utah descends in magnificent "Cyclopean steps" from the flattened summits of the Wasatch Mountains, 11,000 feet high, to 3,000 feet at the *Rio Virgen*, then ascends gently in Arizona to the colossal arch of the Kaibab Plateau, 9,000 feet in elevation and overlooking the Grand Canyon. These Titanic terraces and palisaded plateaus, more particularly the flaming canyons and richly sculptured amphitheatres cut from their colorful rock layers, form scenic spectacles unsurpassed elsewhere on the globe. To see them is both an adventure and an artistic delight.

The little-known land in which they lie is a frontier, still in the pioneer stage of existence. It is not so long since the forts along the way actually repelled Indian attacks; it is not so far to fastnesses where cougars come forth to prey on deer, or to desert valleys where wild mustangs range. On the edge of the plains are ruins of primitive dwellings of which the modern Indian knows nothing; in many a secluded canyon are the more mysterious homes of the cliff dwellers. The hardy ranchers have built

The Watchman, Zion National Park

quaint, poplar-shaded villages with houses of adobe, and their farms are often fenced with stone.

It is a mysterious land of purple sage and empurpled distances, of vivid color, of sun-magic and the wizardry of wind and water. It is a place to drink in beauty, to form new conceptions of the divine.

There are three geological subdivisions of the region from north to south: the High Plateaus; the Terraced Plateaus; the Grand Canyon Platform. From Cedar Breaks on the High Plateau it is more than 100 miles to Bright Angel Point on Grand Canyon's rim; from Hurricane Ledge on the west, eastward to the Colorado River is more than 100 miles.

The country reveals fascinating chapters of geologic history; it has undergone great transitions, alternately sea bottom and mountain top. It is a region broken and tilted by tremendous displacements; a region scorched and branded by volcanic action; but more than all else, from the viewpoint of human interest, a region profoundly sculptured and given its most distinctive character by the beauty-creating genius of erosion.

From Cedar Breaks, cut into mountains 11,000 feet high, the vision has a sweep of 100 miles, and the vast terraces may be seen thrust out to the south like promontories into the sea. Where one succeeds another, the uppermost presents winding cliff walls, hundreds of miles in length and superbly distinctive in color and carving. More than 10,000 feet of strata are exposed, "a library of the ages in vivid bindings" that contains the fossil remains of creatures since the morning of life on earth. Each step downward indicates the removal, by streams, rain, frost and wind, of all the rock-layers above it. From the Grand Canyon Platform, these 10,000 feet of strata have been completely swept away.①

The highest of the Terraced Plateaus, the Markagunt and Paunsaugunt, in which Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon lie, break down in spired palisades of the Pink Cliffs, endless in sculptured variety. Beneath the Markagunt lies the Kolob Plateau, into which flaming Zion Canyon is sunk, forming noble cliffs of red and soft white. The next step downward displays the glowing, castellated Vermilion Cliffs, perhaps the grandest of all. Lower still are the Shinarump Cliffs, banded with reds, browns, yellows, greens and purples. Between them and the Kaibab lies a stretch of desert tinted like a rainbow. Such is the strange, magnificent and colorful structure of the land.

①*A table of the geological formations is on pages 45 and 46.*

Angels Landing, Zion National Park

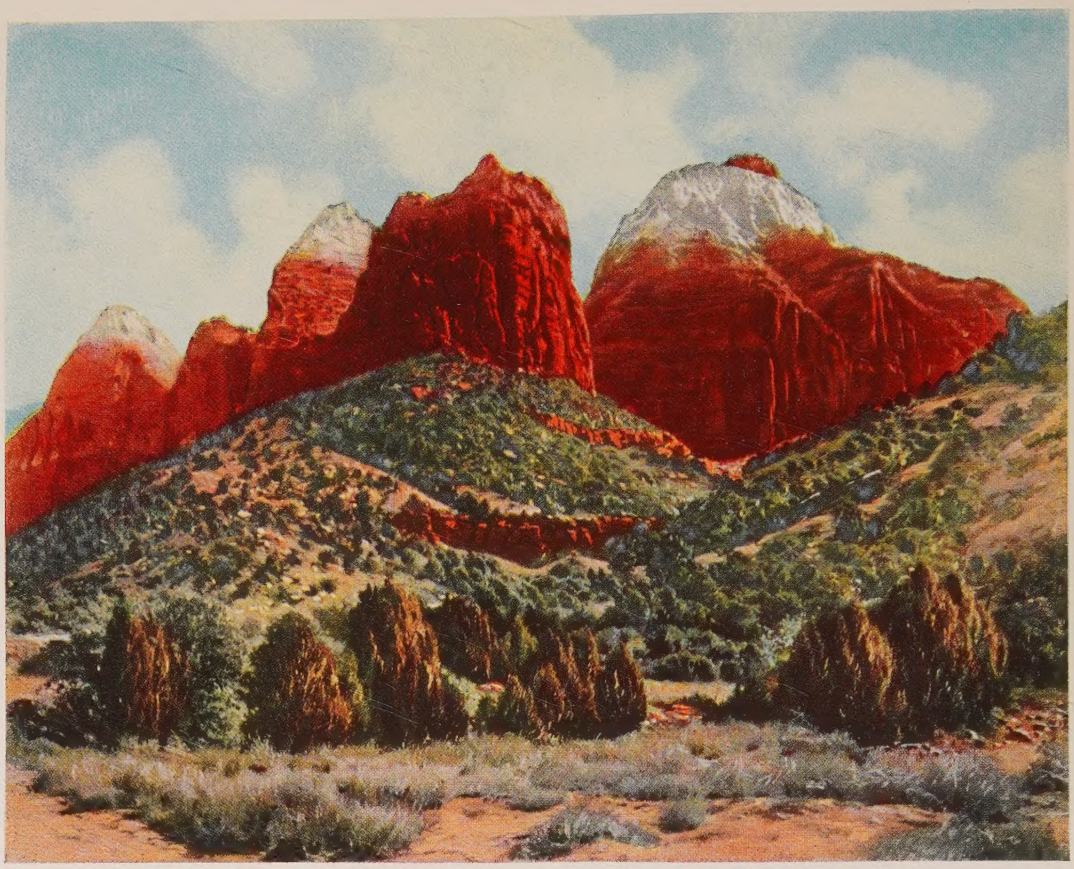
Zion Canyon is a profound gorge banded with creamy white and many shades of rich red, a matchless carving by the greatest of all sculptors, erosion. Several of its mighty rock temples rank with the most majestic masses in the land. The variety of its massive sculpture, the exquisite harmonies of its painted precipices, the grandeur of its stupendous buttes and walls, its cycle of glorious color from dawn to sunset are sources of delight to the artistic instinct within everyone. It has one aspect of beauty from its green-garbed floor, another from its dizzy rim of white; from the dusky depths of The Narrows the strongest sensation is awe.

Zion National Park includes other canyons of unusual interest, and the entire terrace-top of the broad Kolob Plateau is a domain of strange, fantastic formations.

Cedar Breaks, the highest of Utah's sculptured chasms, is a place of wild and lofty beauty, a series of vast, statued basins sunk into the summits of the mountains. Hundreds of outflung bastions and buttresses supporting towers, parapets and craggy spires extend from the rim down into the painted abyss where, dotted by the green of pines, many tones of red, orange, yellow, purple and white are banded and splashed in a symphony of color literally unbelievable until seen.

Bryce Canyon also is an amphitheatre, a richer, more compacted bit of resplendence. You hardly believe that Bryce Canyon exists until you have gazed a second time; so amazing is its beauty that it seems like the flashing vision of a dream. It is a miracle of erosion, a peerless fantasy of color. From its depths, in pairs, in groups, in clusters, in hosts and in myriads, leap to the eyes the most amazingly bizarre forms, slender, dainty, bulky, grotesque—a bewildering combination that suggests both heaven and hell, in which the angelic easily predominates. In the shifting light, these myriad forms, human, animal and geometrical, often seem to dance from their castles and grottoes to meet the beholder. Bryce contains much of the architecture and the sculpture of all the ages, in one great glory hole painted pink, red, white, orange and purple.

What magic the morning and the evening sun performs on the pigmented palisades of this unique land! A dull rust red a moment ago, that distant temple now glows like fiery embers; the whites are more dazzlingly white and caressingly soft; the orange tones are enriched; the purple shadows swarm like birds. Colors flit mysteriously from column to column as if some one back stage were focusing spotlights. Dormant, crouching bulks appear



East Temple and the Twin Brothers, Zion National Park

to rise, stretch and add to their girths, decking themselves in their most splendid raiment to bid farewell to their master of ceremonies, the sun.

Farther to the south is the Kaibab Forest and Grand Canyon National Park (North Rim), remote from traveled ways. Kaibab National Forest is the largest and most beautiful virgin forest in the United States. Beneath the stately pines, spruces and firs, the grassy forest floor is as clean as a carefully groomed lawn, and there are many open parks, aspen encircled, of bewitching charm. Numberless deer roam unmolested through this fairy forest and the rare white-tail squirrel flits ghostlike through its aisles. There Roosevelt hunted, and discriminating beauty-lovers have sought the region for years.

Words are of little avail to describe the Grand Canyon. Across the great plateau the Colorado River has cut a series of canyons about 220 miles long, a mile in depth and twelve miles in width. The Kaibab division is the deepest and wildest part of the Grand Canyon and presents its sublimest scenes. On the North Rim are some of the most celebrated of all the viewpoints, though known only to a few thousand travelers—Bright Angel Point, Point Sublime, Point Imperial, Farview Point, Cape Final and Cape Royal. The way has been made easy for you to see these miracle places of America in comfort.

On the following pages are detailed descriptions of the route, the principal scenic regions, the trails and the accommodations for travelers.

Cedar City to Zion National Park

All motor bus tours start from Cedar City, Utah (see pages 33 and 34), terminus of the Union Pacific branch from the main line to Southern California.

The Zion Park Highway runs along the floor of an arm of prehistoric Lake Bonneville. This is the Great Basin region, a sort of prison for running water; none of its streams ever reach the sea. In the east are the steep scarps of the Markagunt and

The Temple of Sinawava, Zion National Park

Kolob Plateaus limited by a tremendous fault plane, the Hurricane Ledge; in the west are the Iron Mountains, veritable masses of iron ore; in the south are the lofty Pine Valley Mountains, dead volcanoes whose wrinkled summits exceed 10,000 feet in elevation.

Hamilton's Fort, a few miles from Cedar City, was once a frontier outpost, the scene of several battles with Indians. Near the village of Kanarra the route passes over the rim of the Great Basin and enters the Colorado River watershed. Here Hurricane Ledge lifts more sharply into prominence, a precipitous rampart of gray and red rock mottled by piñons and junipers. The surface on which the road lies is the same as that on top of the ledge; the land in the valley either dropped some 2,000 feet or the plateau was upthrust an equal distance. Hurricane Fault, as geologists call it, is the most striking displacement in the West, extending from the Tushar Mountains along the Markagunt Plateau and southward across Grand Canyon, a distance of more than 200 miles.

The road now parallels Ash Creek, a tributary of the Virgin, over lava flows where prickly pears, pin-cushion cacti, yucca, torchweed and miner's candlesticks grow among the sage brush. Thereabouts the first view is had of the Valley of the Virgin, Utah's "Dixie," a tumbled region of low mesas, black volcanic cones, lava fields and areas of cherry-red sand, settled by Mormon colonists in 1858. This "Dixie" section of Utah, about 3,000 feet in elevation, is sub-tropical in climate, grows a large variety of agricultural products including cotton and tobacco, and its villages have a quaintness suggestive of foreign lands. One of the most picturesque communities is Toquerville, named after an Indian chief. There the traveler may, in season, purchase for small sums a large variety of delicious fruit: figs, pomegranates, grapes, melons, almonds, peaches, pears, plums and apricots. Along the village street, with its double row of poplars planted as windbreaks, are odd houses of adobe fenced with stone, seemingly asleep beneath luxuriant fig trees; irrigation

Looking Toward The Narrows, Zion National Park

The Three Patriarchs, Zion National Park

streams gurgle and sing with the cool seduction of flowing water in an arid land. The pastoral scene has an air of Biblical peace and plenty. Three miles south, the Harding Highway crosses La Verkin Creek, turns eastward, and begins to climb.

In an instant the scene changes completely. Long, buttressed and fretted mesa promontories parade solemnly into view, an endless array of marching mountains banded with buff, red, pink and gray, mountains that seem to have come from nowhere. Soon arises across the gray-green sage the huge rock cathedral called Smithsonian Butte, spired with silver and gray; and then, instantaneously dominating the entire landscape, there appears, at the gates of Zion, the West Temple of the Virgin. The striking beauty of this tremendous tinted temple of stone is best realized when it is irradiated by the morning or afternoon sun. Its southern façade forms a sundial for the villages near by. The finest description is that of Captain C. E. Dutton, a celebrated geologist who, while in the service of the government, wrote in 1880:

Captain Dutton's Description of the Gates of Zion

(Somewhat Abridged)

"In an hour's time, we reached the crest of the isthmus, and in an instant there flashed before us a scene never to be forgotten. In coming time it will, I believe, take rank with a very small number of spectacles each of which will, in its own way, be regarded as the most exquisite of its kind which the world discloses.

"Across the canyon stands the central and commanding object of the picture, the Western Temple, rising 4,000 feet above the river. Its glorious summit was the object we had seen an hour before, and now the matchless beauty and majesty of its vast mass is all before us. Yet it is only the central object of a mighty throng of structures wrought up to the same exalted style and filling up the entire panorama. Right opposite us are the two principal forks of the Virgin, the Parunuweap coming from the east, and the Mukuntuweap, or Little Zion Valley, descending from the north. The Parunuweap is seen emerging through a stupendous gateway and chasm nearly 3,000 feet in depth. The further wall of this canyon swings northward and becomes the eastern wall of Little Zion Valley. As it sweeps down the Parunuweap, it breaks into great pediments covered all over with the richest carving. The effect is much like that which the architect of the Milan Cathedral appears to have designed, though here it is vividly suggested rather than fully realized. The

The Great White Throne, Zion National Park

Page Twelve

The West Temple of the Virgin, Zion National Park

sumptuous, bewildering, mazy effect is all there, but when we attempt to analyze it in detail it eludes us.

"The flank of the wall receding up the Mukuntuweap is for a mile or two similarly decorated, but soon breaks into new forms much more impressive and wonderful. A row of towers half a mile high is quarried out of the palisade and stands well advanced from its face. There is an eloquence to their forms which stirs the imagination with singular power and kindles in the mind of the dullest observer a glowing response.

"Directly in front of us a complex group of white towers, springing from a central pile, mounts upward to the clouds. Out of their midst, and high over all, rises a dome-like mass which dominates the entire landscape. It is almost pure white, with brilliant streaks of carmine descending its vertical walls. At the summit it is truncated and a flat tablet is laid upon the top, showing its edge of deep red. It is impossible to liken this object to any familiar shape, for it resembles none. Yet its shape is far from being indefinite; on the contrary it has definiteness and individuality which extort an exclamation of surprise when first beheld. Call it a dome; not because it has the ordinary shape of such a structure but because it performs the functions of a dome.

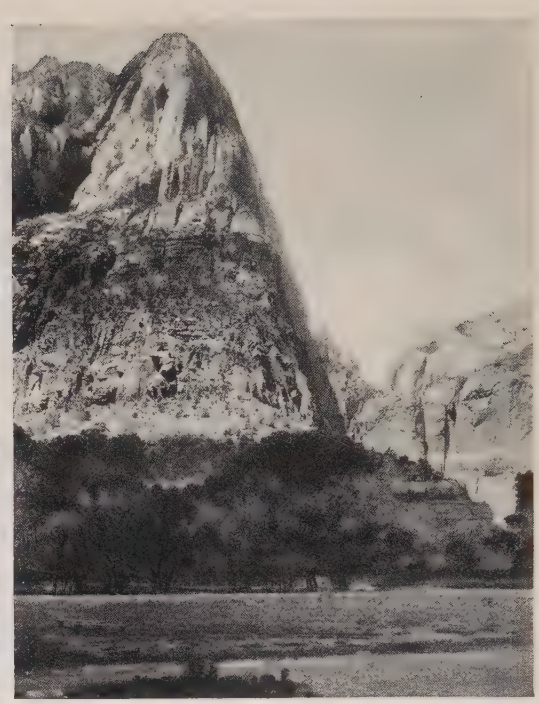
"The towers which surround it are of inferior mass and altitude, but each is a study of fine form and architectural effect. They are white above and change to rich red below. Dome and towers are planted upon a substructure no less admirable. A curtain wall 1,400 feet high descends vertically from the eaves of the temples and is succeeded by a steep slope of ever-widening base-courses leading down to the esplanade below. The curtain wall is decorated with a lavish display of vertical mouldings, and the ridges, eaves and mitred angles are fretted with serrated cusps. This ornamentation is repetitive, not symmetrical. But though exact symmetry is wanting, Nature has here brought home to us the truth that symmetry is only one of an infinite range of devices by which beauty can be realized.

And finer forms are in the quarry
Than ever Angelo evoked!

"Nothing can exceed the wondrous beauty of Little Zion Valley, which separates the two temples and their respective groups of towers."

But the traveler has not yet reached the gates of Zion, although distant views continue to appear and disappear. The Virgin River is now near at hand on the right, a swift, moody, meandering stream whose red waters are the creators of the

Temples and Towers of Zion National Park



Lady Mountain, Zion National Park

fertile farms along its banks and sometimes their destroyers. The foreground landscape is red, although the broad, sloping buttresses of the mesas, folded, fluted and flounced, display buffs, yellows, grays, browns and purples.

Near Virgin City there is a view northeastward of sensational Guardian Angel Pass. Across Great West Canyon, apparently, stands an immense dam of rock cleft by a rectangular aperture as regular as if cut by engineers; surmounting the barrier are two towering white and pink cones, the ghostly guardians of the gap. Another fascinating feature of the panorama is the convergence of the battlemented mesa promontories from all directions except the south; these carved and tinted headlands actually seem to advance upon the beholder. In the east are the pinnacled spires of the Eagle Crags, shattered to dagger sharpness.

Rockville, another village beside the Virgin, was founded by Mormon pioneers in 1861, and was long an important telegraph station. There is a petrified forest in the vicinity.

About five miles beyond, the two profound chasms, the Mukuntuweap (Zion) and the Parunuweap, converge; and the two sublime domes, the East and West Temples, with their incredible crests of crimson bleeding down their pale precipices, soar above the rushing waters. Springdale, the last Mormon hamlet, is passed; then the Ranger Station at the southern boundary of Zion National Park.

Zion National Park

Legend and History

Zion National Park is a roughly quadrangular area of approximately 120 square miles, sixty-two miles by highway from Cedar City, and sixty miles on an air line north of the rim of Grand Canyon. It was set apart as a National Monument under its Indian name, *Mukuntuweap*, in 1909. In 1919 its area was enlarged, its name was changed to that given it by the Mormon pioneers, and it was made a National Park.

There are cliff dwelling ruins in Zion Canyon, more in Parunuweap Canyon, and the modern Indians had a reverent acquaintance with its solemn amphitheatres. Several interpretations are given of its Indian name, *Mukuntuweap*. Major Powell translated it "straight canyon;" another interpretation is "place of many waters;"

The Great Bend of the Mukuntuweap, Zion National Park

still another is "place of the gods." One legend declares that the Paru-sha-pats Indians once saw a light upon the West Temple and supposed it to be a signal fire to warn them of a Navajo raid. But they found that the West Temple is unscalable and decided that the light was produced by friendly rock spirits; so, to them, it was "Rock-rover's Land."

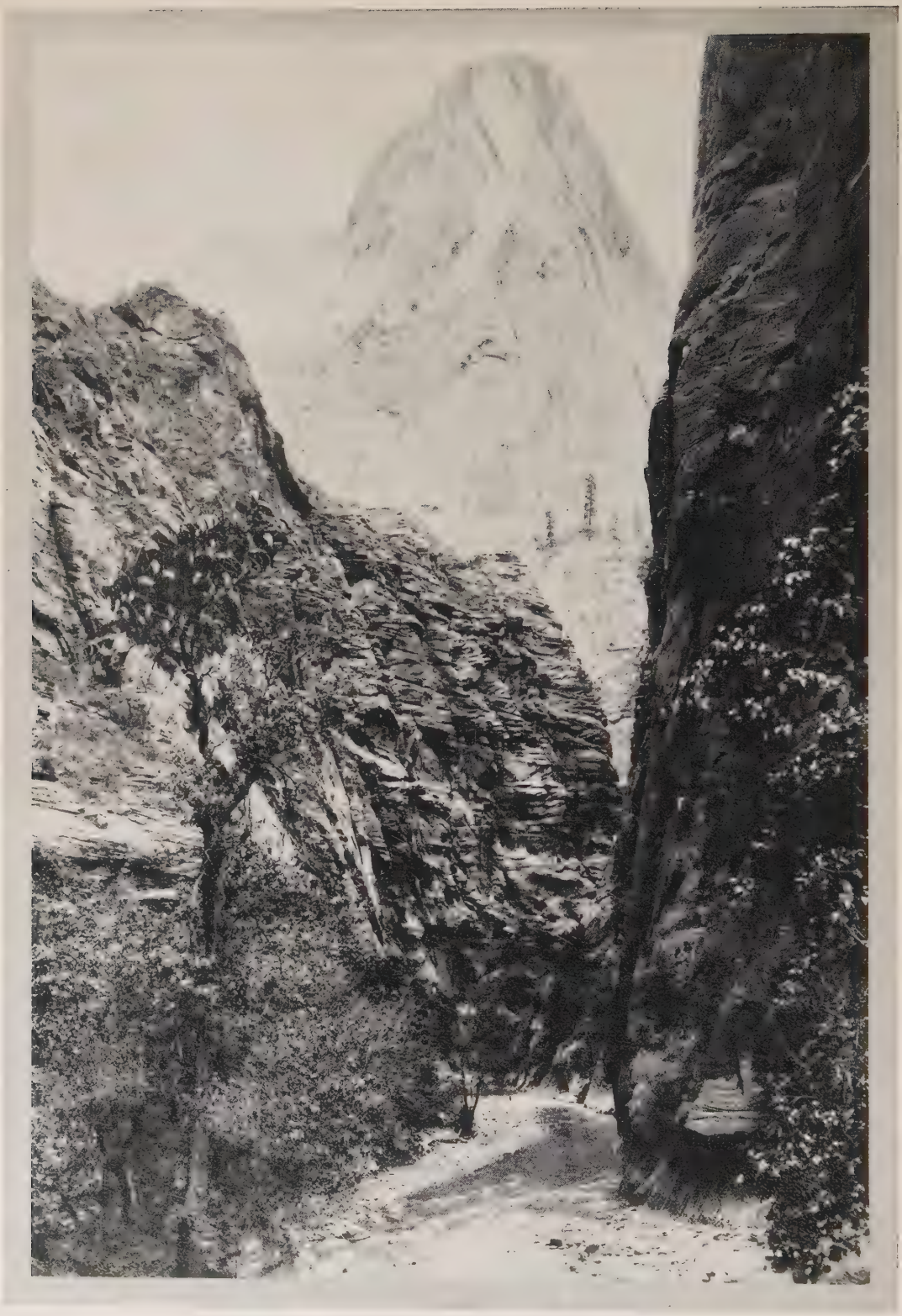
It is certain that the Indians regarded Zion Canyon as a place sacred to spiritual beings; they laid their offerings of flesh and fruit at the foot of the crimson crags of Sinawava and none would spend a night in their shadows.

Mormon colonists entered the region about 1858, began its patient reclamation by irrigation, and named the marvelous canyon Little Zion. Major Powell, the famous explorer-geologist traveled the country in 1870. A few years later Captain Dutton studied it and in "The Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District," now out of print, presented a picture that is "a classic of inspired description." From that time until 1909, except for the visits of a few artists and travelers of the adventurous type, Zion was practically unknown. Now it has an increasing tide of travel and several colleges have sent classes there for summer study.

Description

The outstanding feature of Zion National Park is Zion Canyon, the stupendous red and white gorge cut by the Mukuntuweap River from the Kolob Plateau through more than 3,000 feet of the Jurassic sandstones of the White and Vermilion cliffs and down into lower beds of mauve sandstone and shales of purple and red. The floor of Zion is 4,100 feet above sea level; the dome of the West Temple rises to 7,650 feet. The canyon is about fourteen miles long and varies in width from about a mile at Springdale to scarcely more than the reach of a man's outstretched hands in the upper Narrows where the river has cut a channel under the towering cliffs averaging 1,500 feet in height.

In places the canyon widens into courts and shrines of bewitching beauty such as the Court of the Patriarchs and the Temple of Sinawava. From the vermilion walls have been chiseled individual buttes and peaks of great bulk and majesty, among them Angels Landing, the Great White Throne and the Mountain of Mystery. Many of them have never been climbed, and probably never will be. And these soaring scarps and summits present such varied tints and hues of red that the expert in pigments is bewildered; from delicate



The Mountain of Mystery, Zion National Park

The Royal Trail to the West Rim of Zion Canyon

pink to deepest carmine, and beyond—from bittersweet and orient pink through orange chrome, flame-scarlet, vermilion, jasper, Pompeiian red and Indian lake to mahogany, ox-blood, maroon and a red that is almost black. In most places the walls are topped with creamy white and the green of pines. Everywhere they exhibit a wizardry of massive sculpture. The deep-set river is bordered with the verdure of cottonwoods, oaks, aspens, pines, ferns and wild flowers; in mossy caves curtained by little waterfalls, deer cradle their fawns. The radiance of the morning and evening sun upon the tinted towers of Zion is among the finest of its spectacles.

Standing upon the edge of the Park near Springdale is The Watchman, a stately cathedral-like pile of red sandstone. About a mile beyond is lofty Bridge Mountain upon whose upper slope may be discerned a great bow of stone, a natural bridge with a span of 100 feet. Among the Towers of the Virgin stands the Altar of Sacrifice, a buttressed white pile whose summit and wall are stained deep with flowing crimson, suggesting the bloody sacrificial place of some pagan god. The East Temple, on the right, is a splendid structure of pink and white surmounted by a carmine capstone.

On the left is the Streaked Wall bearing strange white cones, and beyond it is Sentinel Peak. The west wall then recedes to form the fine Court of the Patriarchs, whence rise the three stately Patriarchs themselves, jagged pink and white pyramids. Above the east wall stand the Twin Brothers and the Mountain-of-the-Sun, the latter the first to glow in the light of dawn, the last to hold the evening rays. Lady Mountain, Mt. Majestic and Red Arch Mountain next appear, and Angels Landing, a sharp-shorn, pyramidal wedge of Pompeiian red that projects boldly into the canyon and throws off from its foot a fluted ox-blood mass of stone called the Great Organ. Round this the river winds in a serpentine semicircle.

The Great White Throne

Just below the great bend in the Mukuntuweap River looms an isolated rock temple of imperial majesty, a truncated pyramid in some aspects or more nearly a flattened dome, its lower parts red, its upper surface tinting from rosy buff to chalky white, a forest of tall pines, acres in extent, upon its untrodden summit. This colossal butte, "one of the world's great rocks," is seen most effectively from the Temple of Sinawava, through the inverted maroon arch between the Great Organ and Angels Landing. It appears completely detached from the east wall, aloof and unscalable.

Great White Throne and the East Wall from Royal Trail, Zion Canyon

While it has not been officially measured, its wooded crest, "an inaccessible island in the air," is probably more than 3,000 feet above the river.

To the north is Cable Mountain, whence a rope of steel wire conveys lumber to the valley from the forested plateau. Between it and the next peak is Raining Cave and the crumbling walls of a cliff dwelling.

The Temple of Sinawava

Beyond the bend the precipices of jasper red confine a flower-dotted meadow shaded by trees, where sphinx-like figures, colossi, and shattered columns of warm and sombre reds suggest the Egyptian ruins at Karnak and Thebes. Several obelisks rise isolated from the gardens of the shrine. This is the beautiful Temple of Sinawava, the last of the courts as one ascends the Canyon. It was here that President Harding paid his tribute to Zion in 1923.

The Narrows

Half a mile beyond, the red precipices become more perpendicular and close in toward each other until the gorge seems blocked, but a turn opens new vistas. Now, it is no more than seventy-five feet from cliff to cliff and the stream stretches from wall to wall. But there is one last glorious picture for those who must turn back. A short distance farther up the gorge soars an ethereal cone of pink and white, a peak of such appealing symmetry and delicate tints, so lofty and aspiring, that it evokes a cry of admiration. It is the Mountain of Mystery.

In this part of the canyon are a number of deer which may often be seen in the courts and alcoves.

The Wet Trail

The Canyon continues some eight miles farther, but its exploration is only for the adventurous few There is no trail but the winding river which fills the bottom of the gorge; sudden rainstorms send between the scarred and sculptured cliffs resistless torrents of water. With a competent guide those in search of unusual thrills may ride horseback several miles into the deep sunless cleft where great pendants of rock overhang and all but shut out the sky; where little waterfalls leap from green ledges; where one may almost touch both sombre walls with outstretched hands; where the stars may be seen by day. Many a time the canyon seems to end with prison-like finality and the sky seems lost forever. It is a travel adventure that may not be had elsewhere and one never forgotten.

One of the Amphitheatres of Cedar Breaks from Point Supreme

Zion from the Rims

Seen from the rims of the Canyon, the aspect of Zion National Park is wholly different. Beyond the southern edges of the Kolob Plateau there appears a maze of fantastic variegated white and red buttes and cones criss-crossed by deep gorges of amazing narrowness. Bell-shaped white buttes with wide flaring bases support small forests on their level summits, often with pavilions of red gleaming through the pines. From the flowery, forested aisles of the high plateau, made accessible by the spectacular West Rim Trail (Royal Trail), these strange structures are separated from the beholder by great gashes in the curving sandstone slopes and by impassable abysses. From the East Rim are to be had the finest views into Zion Canyon.

Mr. Hal G. Evarts thus described in *The Saturday Evening Post* his impressions from the West Rim:

"It seemed that we gazed out across some vast oriental city that stretched away for a dozen miles. Scores of gaudy mosques and tinted towers, striped citadels topped by flat-roof gardens rose in countless tiers from this congested, painted metropolis. And the coloring! Imagine a tremendous city of spires and turrets, its buildings catching every dazzling reflection of the sunset. There were soft apricot and salmon tints, vague pinks and creams; lemon blending into deepest orange, with here and there a haunting suggestion of pale mauve. Brilliant red spires stood beside domes of ivory white. In many of these fairy structures the stratifications pitched so abruptly as to lend a spiralling, barber-pole effect. . ."

And Zion Canyon is but a part of Zion National Park's wonderful "colony of canyons."

Cedar City to Cedar Breaks

Cedar Canyon

Cedar Breaks is twenty-five miles by highway east of Cedar City and four-fifths of a mile nearer the sky. Immediately east of the town the road enters deep and rugged Cedar Canyon, its slopes covered with fine forests of conifers and aspens. The lofty walls assume impressive castellated forms that are especially striking at the mouth of Ashdown Gorge, eight miles distant. Ashdown Gorge is an extremely narrow, tortuous and precipitous rift in the plateau, down which rushes a sparkling stream from the vast furrows of Cedar Breaks. About one mile from the mouth and high up the precipice is a natural bridge with an arch of about sixty feet and a span of about seventy feet.

The Painted Buttresses of Cedar Breaks

Following Coal Creek, ever upward through the magnificent winding gorge, the road presently occupies a shelf upon the shoulder of the Markagunt Plateau whence are revealed glorious and far-reaching panoramas. The whole sweep of the Terraced Plateau country to the south is visible. Some twenty-five miles directly south, slashed into the green of the Kolob Plateau, are the mazy, white-topped temples and towers of Zion, the grand West Temple dominating the scene. The sinuous profiles of the Pink, White and Vermilion Cliffs are discernible; and the hazy arch of the Kaibab Plateau, along the Grand Canyon. Several extinct volcanic peaks are in the foreground.

This immense range of visibility is one of the strong attractions of the Terraced Plateau country; one sees again and again, in new and startling aspects, the salient features of hundreds of square miles of territory and its spectacular geological structure.

At Midway the road turns northward for five miles through stately pines, firs and spruces and comes without warning to the abyss named Cedar Breaks.

Cedar Breaks

Cedar Breaks is a series of vast amphitheatres eroded to a depth of 2,000 feet into the Pink Cliff formation at the summit of the Markagunt Plateau and covering an area of approximately sixty square miles in the Sevier National Forest. Its forested rim, 10,400 feet in elevation, has been etched back into Blowhard Mountain and adjacent eminences; and a short distance to the north the blunted volcanic crest of Brian Head rises 900 feet higher, affording a panorama of practically all of southern Utah, Nevada and northern Arizona.

Within its yawning labyrinths countless thousands of grotesque and magnificent architectural forms, anointed with all the colors of the spectrum, flash into the eyes of the beholder. The erosional structures are blends of Egyptian and massive medieval Gothic walls, modified in many

One of the Countless Castles of Bryce Canyon

Queen Victoria, Bryce Canyon

surprising and original details, and rising generally from long, wedge-shaped base courses of white and orange. The colors change marvelously in response to the sun; pink or terra cotta is dominant, though, at times, orange tones seem to prevail. In broad aspect the color scheme is pink, terra cotta, mulberry, red, orange, yellow, white, lavender and purple, with intermediate tints and hues that would form a dictionary of pigments; and on the scalloped slopes appears the green of spruces, firs and pines. An artist has counted more than sixty tints in Cedar Breaks.

There are six or seven great amphitheatres, semicircular or three-quarter circles in shape, with sharp ridges radiating from rim to center; the few trails into the deep-slashed basins are faint and obscure, yet the descent with a guide offers unsuspected marvels; then only does one comprehend the immensity and the variety of Cedar Breaks.

Along the rims are several easily reached viewpoints, among them Point Supreme, Point Perfection and Point Lookout. Conspicuous in the welter of forms below are many red, castellated bastions in parallel rows; long, writhing dragon-like forms of pure white; and huge sprawling dinosaurs, the color of blood. For all its beauty, the place might appropriately have been the dwelling place of prehistoric monsters. The panoramas westward across the deserts of the Great Basin are notably fine.

In vastness, in variety of color, in wild grandeur, Cedar Breaks is the greatest of Utah's painted amphitheatres.

Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon

It is sixty-nine miles from Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon. Crossing the broad summit of the Markagunt Plateau the highway traverses fine coniferous forests that frequently open into charming "parks," and passes great areas covered with lava from Hancock Peak and the adjacent extinct volcanoes. Navajo Lake, a beautiful mountain tarn encircled by pines and a noted fishing water, is about eight miles beyond Midway.

Panorama in Bryce Canyon National Monument

Soon pretty Duck Creek, rising in full power from a fine spring and filled with trout, parallels the highway for several miles, then disappears under the volcanic rock. At the crossing of Strawberry Gulch a little used trail extends southward to Strawberry Point, a famous observation place on the Pink Cliffs. The main highway is alternately surfaced with white, pink and red rock, a painted road in a land of color.

At Cedar Breaks Junction, the route turns north, following the head waters of the Sevier River, one of the most important streams of the Great Basin; to the eastward, in the vicinity of Hatch, vistas of the Pink Cliffs appear. Then the road crosses the Sevier and enters Red Canyon.

The rich red turrets and towers of this beautiful canyon gateway are harmonious introductions to the greater glories of Bryce. Once within its narrow defile, the superb portal broadens into a little pine-dotted valley and its walls display hundreds of spires, windowed walls, bridges, columns and statue-like shapes of pink and ruby. The road, often running through arches in the red cliffs, is as smooth as a boulevard. Next, the route leads out upon the level, treeless surface of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, and comes with startling unexpectedness to one of the splendid amphitheatres of the Pahreah Basin.

Bryce Canyon National Monument

Though Bryce is immense, it is not bewildering in its size and the beholder on its rim may readily understand its plan and proportions. It is not a canyon in the general sense, but an amphitheatre of horseshoe shape graven one thousand feet deep into the pink and white sandstones on the eastern edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau, at the head waters of the Pahreah River; it is approximately two miles wide and three miles long and its rim is 8,000 feet in elevation. The area of Bryce Canyon National Monument, which was set apart by the Government in 1923 and is administered by the *U. S. Department of Agriculture*, is 7,440 acres.

Bryce Canyon is probably the most astonishing blend of exquisite beauty and grotesque grandeur ever produced by the forces of erosion. It is not to be described, however imperfectly, except in the language of fancy. When lighted by the morning sun the gorgeous chasm is an immense bowl of lace and filigree work in stone,

The Cathedral, Bryce Canyon

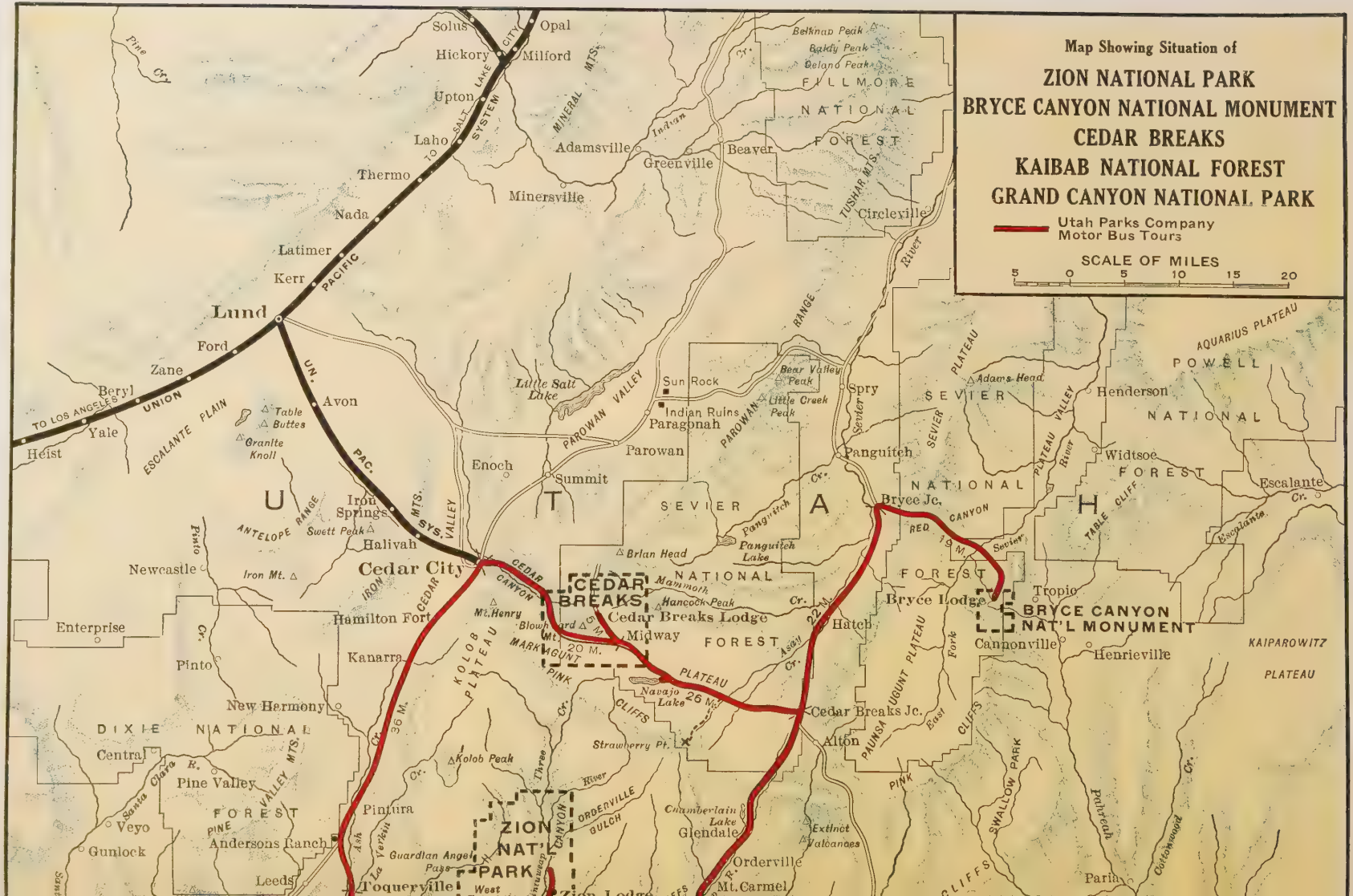
colored with the white of frost and the pinks of glowing embers. To those who have not forgotten the story books of childhood it suggests a playground for fairies. In another aspect it seems a smoldering inferno where goblins and demons might dwell. But perhaps strongest is its likeness to some magnificent Oriental city, still standing in silent glory despite the ravages of time. The prevailing colors of this iridescent basin, crowded with spires and statues, are pink, white, yellow, red, orange and purple. Over many of the formations distance spreads a lavender haze.

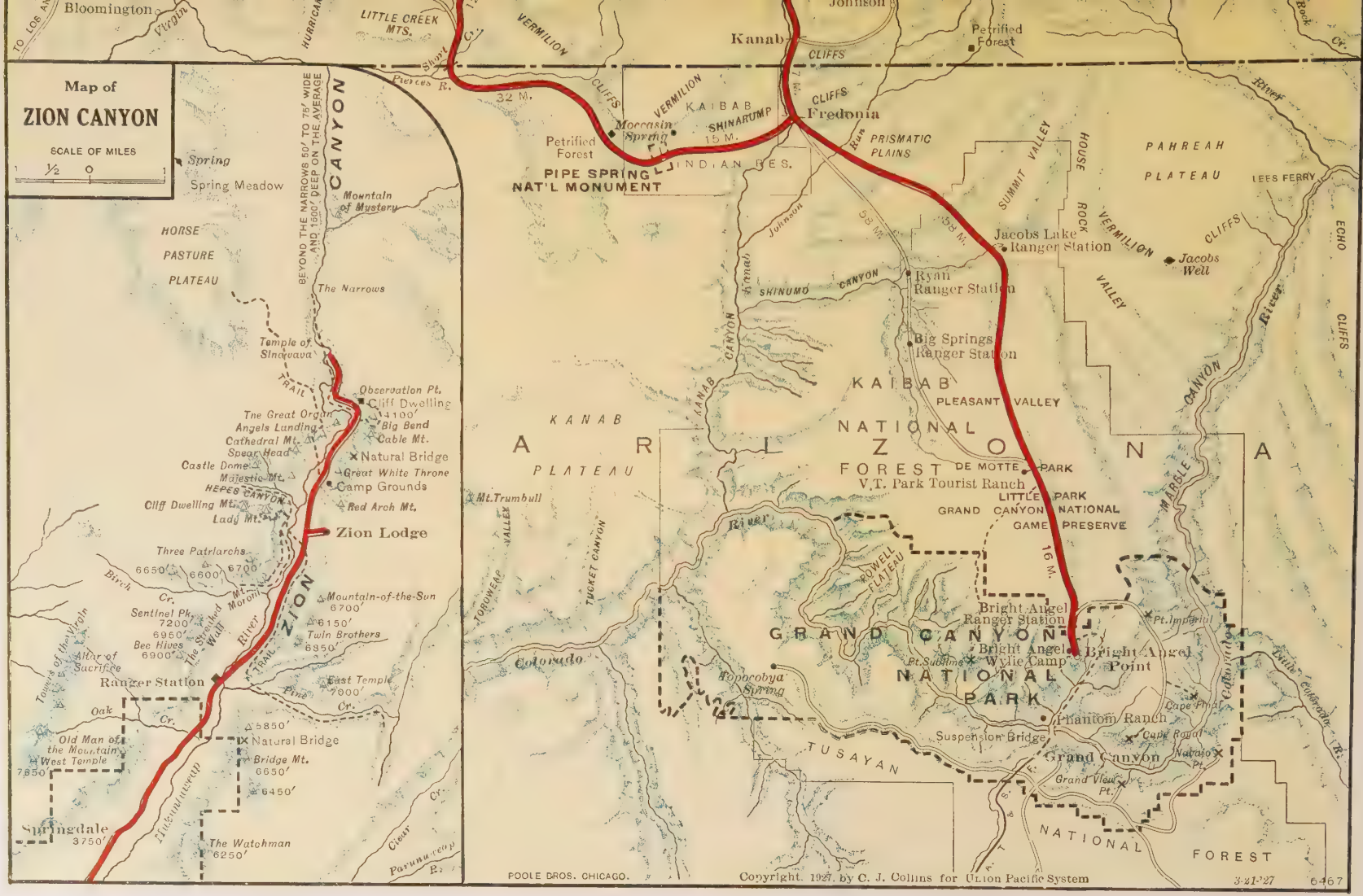
In the maze of fancied architecture uprising from Bryce's sunken gardens, where pine, spruce and manzanita spread their greens, may be discovered structures that might have come from China, Egypt, Greece, the medieval cities of Europe and the ancient capitals of Mexico and Peru; there is a stronger likeness, perhaps, to some of those decaying temples, bursting with decoration, in the jungles of Burmah and Java. It is not difficult to find pagodas, mosques, castles, cathedrals, organs, pyramids, suspension bridges, leaning towers, flying buttresses and stairways, colonnades, walls with niches and windows. Spires, columns, obelisks, singly and in groups, are everywhere, some of them topped by slabs, cones, bells and nondescript shapes. And there are multitudes of colored rock forms not to be compared to any familiar object. All of the architects of antiquity might have drawn their inspiration from the silent city of Bryce.

Also in this dream-tissue city are weird inhabitants statued in variegated stone; giants and gnomes, kneeling priests, marching soldiers, and many animal forms—figures that seem to move in the shifting play of light and shadow. They require little effort of the imagination, but awaken quick recognition even in the prosaic beholder. The most striking statues are those of Queen Victoria and the Pope.

Looking eastward across the coral minarets of Bryce, may be seen the Table Cliffs, a detached part of the vast Aquarius Plateau. There the mesa rises by inclines and colonnades of buff and pink to a level platform where stand several glorified acropolises, Grecian temples in ruins of rosy marble. Farther in the east, the amphitheatre opens out into the valley of the Pahreah River; the green fields surrounding the village of Tropic are visible, and the ramparts of the Kaiparowitz Plateau, where other wonders lie.

Bryce should be seen from the west rim in the morning, from the east rim in the afternoon. The exquisite pageant of shimmering tints begins when dawn thrusts the


Map Showing Situation of
ZION NATIONAL PARK
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
CEDAR BREAKS
KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
Utah Parks Company Motor Bus Tours
SCALE OF MILES
5 0 5 10 15 20
Solus
Hickory
Opal
Milford
Upton
Laho
Thermo
Nada
Latimer
Kerr
Lund
Ford
Zane
Beryl
Heist
Yale
Avon
Table Buttes
Granite Knoll
Enoch
Summit
Iron Springs
Halivah
Cedar City
Newcastle
Iron Mt.
Antelope Range
Swett Peak
Enterprise
Pinto
Kanarra
New Harmony
Hamilton Fort
Mt. Henry
Blowhard Mt.
Midway
Cedar Breaks Lodge
Cedar Breaks
Hancock Peak
Mammoth
Brian Head
Panguitch Lake
Panguitch
Bryce Jc.
Bryce Lodge
Tropic
Bryce Canyon Nat'l Monument
Cannonville
Henrieville
Hatch
Cedar Breaks Jc.
Alton
Navajo Lake
Strawberry Pt.
Kolob Peak
Pintura
Veyo
Gunlock
Pine Valley
Andersons Ranch
Leeds
Toquerville
Zion Nat'l Park
Zion Lodge
Glendale
Orderville
Mt. Carmel
Chamberlain Lake
Extinct Volcanoes
Guardian Angel
Three Kolob
Ash Creek
Virgin River
Santa Clara R.
Sun Rock
Indian Ruins
Paragonah
Parowan
Little Salt Lake
Bear Valley Peak
Little Creek Peak
Spry
Panguitch
Adams Head
Henderson
Widtsoe
Escalante
Belknap Peak
Baldy Peak
Delano Peak
Fillmore
Adamsville
Greenville
Beaver
Minersville
Circleville
Aquarius Plateau
Powell
Sevier
Plateau
Valley
Range
Parowan Valley
Kolob Plateau
Paunsaugunt Plateau
Pink Cliffs
Swallow Park
Kaiparowitz Plateau
Dixie National Forest
Fishlake National Forest
Escalante Cr.
Asay Cr.
Mark Cr.
Pink Cr.
Red Canyon
Table Cliff
Fork
East
Paria
Coltonwood
Pahreah
Mineral Mts.
Tushar Mts.
Pine Cr.
Iron
Cedar
Canyon
Sevier River
Plateau River
Escalante River
Pacific
Union
Escalante Plain
Salt Lake System
To Los Angeles
Un. Pac. Sys.
22 M.
36 M.
20 M.
26 M.
19 M.



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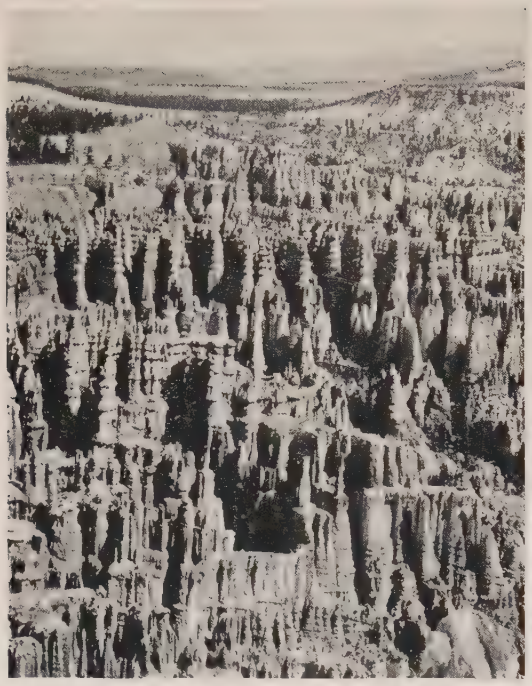


Vista of the Silent City, Bryce Canyon

Tower Bridge, Bryce Canyon

first spears of light into the abysses. The best effects are obtained when the formations are between the beholder and the sun; it is then that lambent flames seem to flicker in the distant temples and play upon altars and columns, warming them into living, glowing color. Trails extend in both directions along the rim of the Canyon from Bryce Lodge and the vistas change with almost every step taken. Other trails lead to adjacent canyons in the Paunsaugunt Plateau, one of which contains a fine natural bridge.

Sunset upon Bryce Canyon is another breath-taking spectacle. The visitor should see both dawn and dusk transform the great amphitheatre and should see it sleeping in the noonday light.

Every visitor should spend at least half a day on the trails in the depths of Bryce, either on foot or horseback. Lacy designs and dainty figures, as seen from the rim, assume huge proportions when one is amongst them. There are sunless grottoes and vaults, artists' studios filled with half-finished models and figurines, innumerable fantastic forms in bronze, jasper, ruby, topaz and alabaster effects. Each turn in every aisle and alley on Bryce's intricate floor has its charming revelations of contour and color.

Zion Canyon to Kaibab Forest and Grand Canyon National Park

The highway crosses the *Rio Virgen* at Rockville and climbs the plateau, whence splendid views may be had of the Temples of Zion. Near the Arizona boundary appear the magnificent Vermilion Cliffs which stretch across Southern Utah for great distances; they present the arresting architectural effects of vast castles and cathedrals colored rich red which becomes vivid vermilion in the afternoon sun.

After crossing Short Creek into Arizona the immense blue arch of the Kaibab Plateau becomes more prominent and Mt. Trumbull, an extinct volcano overlooking Grand Canyon, looms in the purple distance. Upon this stretch of fascinating desert range many wild horses, direct descendants, perhaps, of those brought to America by the Spaniards. On Cedar Ridge is a petrified forest.

The road follows the Vermilion Cliffs eastward through the Kaibab Indian Reservation to Pipe Spring, a celebrated oasis, created a National Monument in 1923. The two historic stone buildings standing there were erected in 1870 in fortress style for protection from the Indians; from beneath

The Filigree Walls of Bryce Canyon

one house flows the finest and purest spring in all this frontier domain, daily discharging 100,000 gallons of cool water.

At Pipe Spring, the Vermilion Cliffs recede northward and give place to the Shinarump Cliffs, banded with gorgeous colors—red, brown, lavender, chocolate and white. A conspicuous butte seen approaching Fredonia is The Battleship. Fredonia is a pretty little Mormon community of 300 inhabitants and the only town in Arizona north of the Grand Canyon.

Between Fredonia and the Kaibab are The Prismatic Plains, one of the most picturesque and exquisitely colored stretches of upland in America. Whites, blacks, browns, yellows, pinks, purples, reds and all their paler intermediate tints are splashed over the vast expanse, where cactus, yucca, piñon, sage and cedar somehow find sustenance.

Almost imperceptibly, the automobile has climbed the gentle slopes of the Kaibab. Looking backward to the north one of the grandest spectacles of the Plateau Country is unfolded. Nearly 10,000 feet of terraced rock layers are exposed edgewise across a frontage of some sixty miles. A glorious panorama, these painted precipices rimming the Prismatic Plains! First the rainbow Shinarump, then the Vermilion, White and Pink cliffs, tier upon tier and hundreds of miles in convoluted length, all shining and shifting in the sun.

Kaibab National Forest

Beautiful as are the plains, the transition to the limitless park-like forests of the Kaibab is a welcome delight. Kaibab is a Piute Indian word meaning "mountain-lying-down," a description that fits it well. It is actually a vast plateau, some fifty miles long and thirty-five miles wide, and containing 500 square miles of yellow pine, fir and spruce diversified by charming aspen copses, the largest and most beautiful virgin forest in the United States. In elevation it rises from 7,500 to 9,300 feet above sea level.

Kaibab Forest occupies the top of a lofty plateau isolated on the south and east by the Grand Canyon, on the north and west by the mysterious plains above which it rises 5,000 feet. On all sides are unexplored plateaus and canyons where untouched cliff dwellings stand. Beneath its stately trees the grassy forest floor is generally free from underbrush and fallen timber, as clean as if raked daily by ten thousand foresters; and although they are not widely distributed, there are many lovely wild flowers and ferns. Scattered throughout its great ex-

Bryce Canyon from Inspiration Point

The Temple of Osiris, Bryce Canyon

tent are spacious "parks," green-swarded, treeless open spaces bordered by white-boled, quivering aspens, the advancing light cavalry of an innumerable army of deploying pines. The witchery of these sylvan meadows is wholly irresistible; they seem designed for parades and pageants, for the light-hearted moods of man and beast.

And so, indeed, they are employed. Afternoon and morning they are the gathering places of many of the 30,000 black-tail mule deer that range unfrightened through the forest. They do not require patient stalking to be seen; crossing the forest one may usually count several hundred, haughty bucks, solicitous does, and exquisite prancing fawns. Their only enemies are the cougars, much reduced in number by "Uncle" Jimmy Owens, the government hunter who was Roosevelt's guide, and other official huntsmen. Second in interest of the Kaibab's creatures is the white-tail squirrel (*Sciurus Kaibabensis*) which may ordinarily be seen flickering through the forest near Jacobs Lake Ranger Station. This is the most beautiful squirrel in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the rarest, for it lives nowhere else. It is about the size of a large gray squirrel, though shorter and stockier, is dark bluish gray marked with brown, has long tufted ears and a broad feathery tail that is almost pure white. Cougars, wild cats and mountain sheep are rarely seen by the ordinary traveler.

Captain Dutton wrote of a visit to the Kaibab in 1880: "It is difficult to say precisely wherein the charm of the sylvan scenery of the Kaibab consists. We, who through successive summers have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has been our privilege to visit.

"There is a constant succession of parks and glades—dreamy avenues of grass and flowers winding between sylvan walls, or spreading out in broad open meadows. . . . The balmy air, the dark and sombre spruces, the pale-green aspens, the golden shafts of sunshine shot through their foliage, the velvet sward—surely this is the home of the woodland nymphs."

Wild Horses near Pipe Spring, Arizona

Cliff Dwelling in Parunuweap Canyon

Grand Canyon National Park

The Grand Canyon is the supreme epic of erosion; there water has perpetuated its sublimest masterpiece in stone. "The Grand Canyon fills me with awe," wrote Roosevelt. "It is beyond comparison—beyond description; absolutely unparalleled throughout the wide world." "Wildness so Godful, cosmic, primeval, bestows a new sense of the earth's beauty and size," said John Muir. "By far the most sublime of all earthly spectacles," is the opinion of world travelers who have studied its grandeur.

The Grand Canyon may be described as a vast and intricate range of sunken mountains cut through a hundred miles of high plateau, "a mountain chain reversed." Usually it is pictured as a colossal chasm, 220 miles in length, a mile deep and some twelve miles wide; but it is more precisely a measureless labyrinth of canyons with an infinite array of magnificent architectural forms upthrust from their depths. Deep down in the uttermost gorge of granite, the Colorado, "the rushingest, roaringest" river in the land, grinds ceaselessly at the rocks. Numberless rich tones of gray, green, blue, red and mauve tint its mighty walls and temples, and, independent of these, the sunlight pours daily into the chasm a shifting color parade of exquisite blues and purples, glowing reds and golds.

Of the Kaibab (North Rim) division of the Grand Canyon, Captain Dutton states: "It is the sublimest portion of the chasm, being nearly a thousand feet deeper than any other, far more diversified and complex, and is adorned with a multitude of magnificent features, either wanting or much less strongly represented elsewhere." According to the *U. S. Geological Survey*, the Kaibab division is from seven to fourteen miles wide and from 5,300 to 6,000 feet deep. The elevation of the North Rim is from 8,000 to 9,000 feet and it is eroded extensively into tremendous lateral gorges and amphitheatres. The North Rim has the incomparable Kaibab Forest, many unexplored cliff dwellings, and a delightful summer climate distinguished by unfailingly cool nights. Along its winding edge are a number of noted capes and headlands that reveal some of the grandest aspects of the Canyon.

Bright Angel Point stretches out between the Transept and Bright Angel Canyon; from its dizzy tip may be seen many of the finest temples: Deva, Brahma, Zoroaster, Wotan's Throne, Manu, Buddha, Isis,

Pipe Spring National Monument, Arizona

A White-Tail Kaibab Squirrel

Angels Gate and Cheops Pyramid. Near by is a picturesque spring beside a well-preserved cliff dwelling. The Kaibab Trail descends from near the Point to the Suspension Bridge across the Colorado River, and joins the Bright Angel and Yaki Trails to the South Rim.

Cape Royal, Cape Final, Farview Point and Point Imperial are on the huge Walhalla Plateau (locally called "Greenland") southeast of Bright Angel Camp, and each reveals panoramas of greatest grandeur. Point Imperial, the highest place on the Rim, affords views of the Marble Canyon, Lee's Ferry, Navajo Mountain and Houserock Valley. The wonderful views from Cape Royal extend west, south and east over the templed gorge and include stretches of the river. On the way to Cape Royal are Cliff Spring, cliff dwelling ruins and Angels Window. Point Sublime, west of Bright Angel Point, is another celebrated view point, esteemed by Dutton to surpass all others. Thence may be seen the Hindu and Aztec amphitheatres, Powell Plateau, the Dragon, the Scorpion, and imperial Shiva, perhaps the most magnificent of all the Canyon's temples.

Every visitor to the North Rim of Grand Canyon should make the trip to Cape Royal and Point Sublime.

From the North Rim of Grand Canyon to Bryce Canyon

The route between Fredonia and the North Rim is described on the foregoing pages. North of Fredonia the way leads to Kanab, Utah, a thriving village at the foot of the Vermilion Cliffs and 120 miles from the nearest railroad. In the vicinity are a number of well-preserved cliff dwellings of great antiquity, and a remarkable petrified forest. Thence it continues through the Vermilion Cliffs by way of picturesque Three Lakes Canyon, across dunes of pink sand, and down to the canyon of the Parunuweap. Splendid panoramas of the temples and towers of Zion are disclosed.

The highway follows Parunuweap River through Long Valley to its source, passing the Mormon villages, Mt. Carmel, Orderville and Glendale. The regions traversed are of unusual scenic interest; many of the rugged side canyons contain cliff dwellings.

The traveler ascends the Terraced Plateaus from the Shinarump and the Vermilion to the Pink Cliffs, vivid exposures of which, capped by lava, may be seen on distant eminences. At Cedar Breaks Junction the road crosses from the Colorado drainage system into the Great Basin. The remainder of the route to Bryce Canyon has been described on page 22.

The Wall of Windows, Bryce Canyon

The Sculptor's Studio, Bryce Canyon

Easy To Get There

Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab National Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park are reached via the through service of the Union Pacific System by way of Lund, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah, the railroad terminus. Lund is on the main line of the Union Pacific to Southern California, 243 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, 541 miles northeast of Los Angeles. From Lund a branch line of the Union Pacific extends thirty-three miles southeastward to Cedar City. During the season through sleeping cars are operated from Salt Lake City to Cedar City and all through trains will stop at Lund, whence there is direct connecting service to Cedar City.

Very low round-trip Summer Excursion Fares, with liberal limits and stop-over privileges, are in effect during the season to Cedar City and the scenic regions of Southern Utah. Likewise, low side-trip excursion fares to Cedar City and return are available for Pacific Coast passengers traveling via the Union Pacific System; $2.10 from Lund for those en route to or from Southern California, and $13.75 from Salt Lake City or Ogden for those en route to San Francisco, or the Pacific Northwest. Also, there are especially attractive fares for combination tours of Yellowstone Park and Southern Utah.

From Cedar City the Utah Parks Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific System, operates on regular schedules during the season a fleet of powerful eleven-passenger motor busses of the latest and most comfortable design to Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Kaibab National Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park. There are good roads, constantly being improved, between Cedar City and Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon National Monument; the roads between Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon and North Rim, Grand Can-

Deer in Kaibab National Forest

yon National Park are also good, and are undergoing improvement. Excellent lodges and camps are maintained at places where stop-overs are desirable for seeing the outstanding attractions.

The schedules of the motor busses, fares, accommodation at lodges, side trips by motor bus and horseback are shown in detail on pages 38 to 43. Advance reservations made through any Union Pacific representative listed on page 47 will insure accommodations in motor busses, as well as at the lodges and camps. Inasmuch as the trips described are of unusual character, the traveler is urged to use the services of a Union Pacific representative in planning his itinerary and making his reservations. This may be done by letter, telephone or personal call; there is no charge for the service.

Season and Climate

The season in Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument and the North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park is from June 1 to October 1. Dates of operation and conditions are shown in connection with all tours on pages 38 to 43.

The climate in Zion National Park is mild throughout the season. At Bryce Canyon and Cedar Breaks, farther north and at higher elevations, cool weather may be expected at night both early and late in the season. In the Kaibab National Forest and at the North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, cool nights are to be expected.

Southern Utah and Northern Arizona are regions of clear, dry, sunny days, delightfully exhilarating and followed by refreshing nights.

Cedar City

Gateway to Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Cedar Breaks, Kaibab Forest, and Grand Canyon National Park

All motor bus tours start at Cedar City, Utah, a prosperous and picturesque Mormon city of 3,000 inhabitants, on the edge of the Escalante Plain, at the foot of the Markagunt Plateau. Coming from Lund, one may glimpse in the distant east and nearly 5,000 feet above him, some of the rosy palisades of lofty Cedar Breaks.

Cedar City has a good hotel, water system, electric lights, a bank, photoplay theatre, well stocked stores, hospital, Carnegie Library, Mormon Tabernacle, a branch of the State Agricultural College, and a new and handsome railway station. On the edge of the town is a band of Piute Indians, the original inhabitants of the

Bright Angel Point, North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

country, who sell buckskin gloves, moccasins and other articles. The prosperity of Cedar City is derived from sheep, wool, cattle, agriculture and the mining of vast deposits of iron in the Iron Mountains, twelve miles away. The community, founded by Mormon leaders in 1851, was named from the abundance of cedar trees in the vicinity.

El Escalante Hotel

This handsome new Union Pacific hotel at Cedar City is completely modern in every particular. It is a 3-story structure of cream brick with sweeping wings and a broad verandah; seventy-five guest rooms with tub and shower baths; a spacious dining room; a banquet room, ballroom, billiard room, barber shop, and a luxurious lobby. The dining-room service is of the highest metropolitan standard and many delicacies from the local markets are included in the menus. El Escalante Hotel, named after Padre Sylvestre de Escalante, the Spanish explorer-priest who was the first white man to visit the region (1776), is adjacent to the Union Pacific Station. Reservations and arrangements for any motor bus tours may be made in the lobby with a representative of the Utah Parks Company. Travelers returning from the tours of Zion Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Grand Canyon will find Hotel El Escalante an attractive place to stop.

Accommodations at Zion National Park

The Utah Parks Co. maintains in Zion National Park, in a beautiful court beside the Mukuntuweap River at the foot of Red Arch Mountain, a handsome rustic Lodge Center and sixty-two double guest lodges, accommodating 248 persons.

The Lodge Center is a two-story structure of native pine, with columns of rubble masonry. It has a broad verandah, a spacious lobby with fireplace, barber shop and a lounging room used also for lectures and dancing; there are retiring rooms and shower baths for men and women on the main floor. The attractive dining room, accommodating 175 guests, is on the second floor. The building is electric lighted throughout. A curio shop is adjacent.

Each room in the cosy double lodges of pine is separate and private, although two may be used en suite. The rooms contain two single beds or one double bed, a stove, dressing table, chairs, rugs and two double windows, and are electric lighted. In addition there are a number of double de luxe guest lodges, each containing two large rooms and including private bath, fireplace and porch; charges for de luxe lodges are shown on page 42.

In the Kaibab National Forest

What To Do in Zion—the Trails

The visitor who goes no farther than Zion Lodge will obtain an entirely inadequate impression of Zion Canyon's beauty.

The many miles of highly scenic trails include two trips that none should miss. One is to The Narrows. An automobile road extends to the Temple of Sinawava, whence it is a walk of about one mile; or, horses may be ridden all the way, distance about six miles. The other trip is up the spectacular West Rim Trail either to the West Rim, with a 9-mile loop on the crest (an all-day trip) or to Angels Landing (a half-day trip); the West Rim Trail is perhaps one of the most scenic in the entire National Park System. There is also a trail past Cable Mountain to the East Rim, where splendid panoramas are unfolded. The foot trail up Lady Mountain, two miles long, has 1,400 steps chiseled from the rock, two ladders and 2,000 feet of hand cable. Other interesting excursions by trail, such as that to Emerald Pool, may be made and the guides (there is a nature guide and lecturer on natural history at Zion) will gladly give suggestions. A new scenic highway is to be constructed up the east wall of Zion and on to Mt. Carmel.

Accommodations at Bryce Canyon

The Utah Parks Company maintains near the rim of Bryce Canyon an attractive rustic Lodge Center with a portico supported by massive logs. Bryce Lodge Center contains a hospitable lobby with a fireplace, and retiring rooms and shower baths for men and women on the main floor; a lounging room used also for lectures and dances; and a spacious dining room accommodating 175 guests. The building is electric lighted.

In the pines adjacent are sixty-seven double guest lodges of native pine, accommodating 268 persons; each chamber is separate and private, but they may be used en suite, if desired. Each room is electric lighted, contains two single beds or one double bed, stove, dressing table, chairs, rugs and two double windows. In addition, a number of double, de luxe guest lodges, larger in size and including private bath,

Sunset at North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

fireplace and porch, will be available by August 1st, 1927; the charges for these de luxe lodges are shown on page 42. There is a camp fire gathering each night. See pages 42 and 43 for trail trips.

Accommodations at Cedar Breaks

A handsome, rustic lunch pavilion, with rest rooms for men and women, is located near the rim of Cedar Breaks. Luncheons including an assortment of hot and cold dishes and beverages, are served at the Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion during the season.

Accommodations at Grand Canyon National Park and in the Kaibab Forest

On the North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, adjacent to Bright Angel Point and many other magnificent viewpoints, is the Bright Angel Camp consisting of a central dining tent and social room and comfortable tent cottages accommodating fifty persons. Wholesome food is served and all of the camp accessories are spotlessly clean. There are camp fire gatherings each evening.

V. T. Park Tourist Ranch, in De Motte Park about sixteen miles north of Bright Angel Point, consists of a central dining pavilion seating ninety persons, and a recreation hall, ten log cabins and a dormitory accommodating seventy-five persons. Wholesome food and clean quarters may be had at V. T. Park Ranch. Large numbers of deer are usually to be seen in the vicinity of V. T. Park Ranch in the morning and evening.

Red Canyon Highway, Southern Utah

Utah Parks Company Motor Busses, Specially Designed for Southern Utah Travel

All-Expense Escorted Tours

Two-week special vacation tours of Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park and Colorado will leave Chicago every Saturday commencing June 11th and continuing through the season. These tours are at moderate cost, are escorted by a courteous, well-informed travel representative who relieves you of all the details by arranging for tickets, sleeping car and hotel reservations, automobile transportation, baggage transfers, sight-seeing guides, side-trips, etc., leaving you free to sit back, relax, and enjoy every minute of your vacation.

Similar tours are conducted to Yellowstone National Park, Colorado, California, the Pacific Northwest, and Alaska. Schedules permit each tour to be combined with any other; travelers may select a combination that appeals to them.

These tours are maintained by the Chicago & North Western Ry. and the Union Pacific System. An attractive booklet describing these escorted all-expense tours will be sent upon request.

For complete information apply to
J. L. BURGAR, *Manager* Department of Tours
148 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Utah Parks Company Motor Bus Tours from Cedar City, Utah, to Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, Kaibab National Forest and North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

The schedules and routes of the tours shown herein are subject to such changes of operating convenience or necessity as may result from weather or road conditions.

Tour No. 1—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK
Two Days

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1st day—Lv.	Cedar City	8.30 a.m.
" Ar.	Zion National Park	11.30 a.m.
2d day—Lv.	Zion National Park	4.00 p.m.
" Ar.	Cedar City	6.30 p.m.

Motor bus fare $15.00.

All-expense, including motor bus transportation, four meals and one lodging in the Park, and dinner on outbound trip at El Escalante Hotel, $22.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Zion National Park is Oct. 5.

Tour No. 2—TO CEDAR BREAKS
One Day

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1st day—Lv.	Cedar City	8.30 a.m.
" Ar.	Cedar Breaks	10.30 a.m.
" Lv.	Cedar Breaks	4.00 p.m.
" Ar.	Cedar City	6.00 p.m.

Motor bus fare $7.50.

This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. All-expense, including motor bus transportation, lunch at Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion, and dinner on outbound trip at El Escalante Hotel, $10.25.

Scene in Ogden Canyon, Utah

Tour No. 3—TO CEDAR BREAKS AND BRYCE CANYON

Two Days

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1st day—Lv. Cedar City		8.30 a.m.
" Ar. Cedar Breaks		10.30 a.m.
" Lv. Cedar Breaks		1.00 p.m.
" Ar. Bryce Canyon		4.30 p.m.
2d day—Lv. Bryce Canyon		1.00 p.m.
" Ar. Cedar City		6.00 p.m.

Motor bus fare $20.00.

All-expense, including motor bus transportation, lunch at Cedar Breaks, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, $27.75. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Bryce Canyon is Oct. 5.

Tour No. 4—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK, BRYCE CANYON AND CEDAR BREAKS

Three Days

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1

1st day—Lv. Cedar City		8.30 a.m.
" Ar. Zion National Park		11.30 a.m.
2d day—Lv. Zion National Park		8.00 a.m.
" Ar. Pipe Spring		11.45 a.m.
" Lv. Pipe Spring		12.00 m.
" Ar. Kanab		12.45 p.m.
" Lv. Kanab		1.30 p.m.
" Ar. Bryce Canyon		5.30 p.m.
3d day—Lv. Bryce Canyon		1.00 p.m.
" Ar. Cedar Breaks		3.30 p.m.
" Lv. Cedar Breaks		4.00 p.m.
" Ar. Cedar City		6.00 p.m.

Motor bus fare $35.00.

All-expense, including motor bus transportation, three meals and one lodging at Zion National Park, lunch at Kanab, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, $47.50. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from Bryce Canyon is Oct. 5.

Tour No. 5—TO ZION NATIONAL PARK, KAIBAB FOREST, NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, BRYCE CANYON, AND CEDAR BREAKS

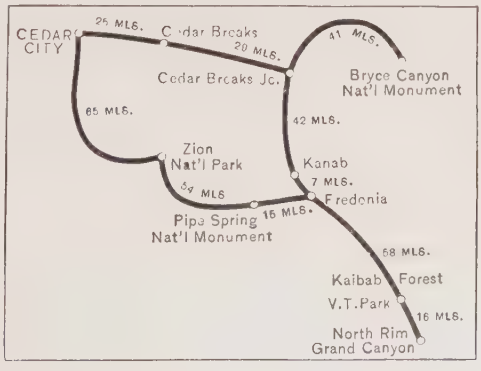
Five Days

(Season, June 1 to Oct. 1)

1st day—Lv. Cedar City		8.30 a.m.
" Ar. Zion National Park		11.30 a.m.
2d day—Lv. Zion National Park		8.00 a.m.
" Ar. Pipe Spring		11.45 a.m.
" Lv. Pipe Spring		12.00 m.
" Ar. Kanab		12.45 p.m.
" Lv. Kanab		1.30 p.m.
" Ar. Kaibab Forest		5.00 p.m.
3d day—Lv. Kaibab Forest		8.00 a.m.
" Ar. Grand Canyon		9.00 a.m.
4th day—Lv. Grand Canyon		8.00 a.m.
" Ar. Kanab		12.15 p.m.
" Lv. Kanab		1.30 p.m.
" Ar. Bryce Canyon		5.30 p.m.
5th day—Lv. Bryce Canyon		1.00 p.m.
" Ar. Cedar Breaks		3.30 p.m.
" Lv. Cedar Breaks		4.00 p.m.
" Ar. Cedar City		6.00 p.m.

Motor bus fare $65.00.

All-expense tour, including motor bus transportation, three meals and one lodging at Zion National Park, two lunches at Kanab, two meals and one lodging at V. T. Park in Kaibab Forest, three meals and one lodging at North Rim, Grand Canyon Na-



Salt Lake City, Utah, Showing Mormon Temple and State Capitol

tional Park, three meals and one lodging at Bryce Canyon, and dinner on outbound trip at Hotel El Escalante, $88.25. This tour is available from Cedar City June 1 to Oct. 1, inclusive. The last date on which service is available for return trip from North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park, is Oct. 4.

MOTOR BUS SIDE TRIPS

From Zion Lodge (Zion National Park) to the Temple of Sinawava and return, fare $1.00. Holders of tour tickets will be furnished one free trip.

From Bright Angel Camp (Grand Canyon National Park) to Cape Royal and return, time one day, fare $5.00 per person; to Point Sublime and return, time one day, fare $6.00 per person with a minimum of six persons. Cape Royal and Point Sublime are extraordinary vantage points whence to view the Grand Canyon, and both of them are well worth while.

ONE-WAY TOURS

To and From North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

Persons desiring to make only the one-way trip between Cedar City and Grand Canyon, crossing from the North Rim to South Rim, or vice versa, may avail themselves of the going or return portion, as case may be, of tour No. 5, at following motor bus fares:

One way, Cedar City to Grand Canyon, via Zion National Park, $40.00. One way, Grand Canyon to Cedar City, via Bryce Canyon, $45.00.

ACROSS GRAND CANYON

As a matter of information, the trip across Grand Canyon requires two days and is made on horseback. The night is spent at Phantom Ranch, at the bottom of the Canyon and the Rim is reached next afternoon. The cost of the two-day cross-canyon trip is $54.00 ($48.00 for saddle horse and guide, which includes necessary return of horses and guide to starting point, plus $6.00 for meals and lodging) for one person; if there are two or more persons the cost is $54.00 for the first person, and only $30.00 ($24.00 for saddle horse, as the charge for the first person takes care of return of horses and guide, plus $6.00 for meals and lodging) for each additional person. The round trip cost is $60.00 ($48.00 plus $12.00) per person. Any representative of the Union Pacific System, as shown on page 47 will, upon request, make all arrangements in advance for the trip from the North Rim to the South Rim, or arrangements can be made upon arrival at the North Rim.

SPECIAL AUTOMOBILE SERVICE

Parties holding a minimum of five full tickets for a regularly scheduled tour from Cedar City, Utah, may charter for such tour a special automobile (6-passenger touring car, or if more than six persons in the party, an 11-passenger car when circumstances permit) upon payment of $25.00 per day or part thereof, for entire party occupying car, such payment being in addition to fares paid for the tour tickets.

BOOKINGS

The Union Pacific System maintains in many of the principal cities of the United States, also in Toronto, Ont., representatives who will gladly assist in making advance reservations at lodges and camps. This service, and any information about the trip, is furnished, without charge, for the asking or writing. Representatives' names and addresses are on page 47.

General Information

Excursion Tickets

From approximately May 15th to September 30th of each year, round-trip excursion tickets at very low fares are sold from various points in the United States and Canada to Cedar City, Utah, the rail terminus and the gateway to the scenic attractions in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, also via Cedar City in connection with any of the tours listed herein. These tours, at charges shown herein, may be arranged for after

El Escalante Hotel, Cedar City, Utah

arrival at Cedar City, if it is not desired to include them when rail transportation is purchased.

Railroad tickets from eastern points when routed via the Union Pacific System are honored without extra charge via Denver, thus affording opportunity to visit Rocky Mountain National Park.

Fares for Children

For rail transportation to Cedar City, and also for motor bus transportation from Cedar City, half-fare will apply for children of five years and under twelve; children under five years will be carried free, via both rail and motor bus, when accompanied by parent or guardian. Through tickets for children must not be sold to include meals and lodging for any of the tours; such arrangements for children must be made locally at the lodges and camps. For children under eight years of age the lodges and camps grant a half rate.

Cedar City As a Side Trip

Holders of one-way or excursion tickets to Pacific Coast, or to Yellowstone Park, via the Union Pacific System, may obtain stopover at Salt Lake City or Ogden, whence low side-trip excursion fares are in effect during the season for Southern Utah visitors. Or if the through ticket is to or from Southern California via Union Pacific System, stopover may be made at Lund, Utah, whence there is also a low side-trip excursion fare to Cedar City, only thirty-two miles from Lund. If desired, these side-trip tickets may be included at time of purchase of through transportation.

Stopovers

Stopovers on rail tickets will be permitted at all points on going and return trips within final limit. Stopovers on tour tickets will be permitted at all of the tour points on going and return trips within season limit by arrangement at the lodges and camps and payment of the additional charges necessary for meals and lodgings in excess of those included in the tour ticket held by the passenger.

Baggage

Baggage must not be checked beyond Cedar City, Utah. Free baggage allowance on tours from Cedar City will be twenty-five pounds for each full ticket and each half ticket. Baggage in excess of twenty-five pounds will be charged for at rate of five cents per pound. Trunks will not be carried on passenger motor busses, and if desired on the tours, special arrangement must be made with the agent of Utah Parks Co. at Cedar City. The liability of the Company handling baggage on any of the tours from Cedar City will be limited to a maximum of $25.00 to any one passenger in case of loss of, or damage to, his baggage while it is in the charge of the Company. Storage charges on hand baggage and trunks stored at Union Pacific System station at Cedar City, Lund, Salt Lake City, Ogden, Utah or at Los Angeles, Calif., will be waived for the period of time while the owner is making the round-trip from such point of storage to Cedar City in connection with any of the tours therefrom.

What To Wear

Warm clothing should be worn and one should be prepared for the sudden changes of temperature common at elevations of from 8,000 to 9,000 feet. Medium weight overcoats, jackets or sweaters should be taken. Outing clothes, including riding breeches, stout shoes and puttees, or boots, and serviceable gloves will add to the comfort of men and women who wish to ride horseback, tramp or climb. Bring your camera. Field glasses are useful.

Curio Shops

Shops selling magazines, cigars, cigarets, camera supplies, pictures, confectionery, etc., are maintained at Zion and Bryce Lodge Centers.

There is also a shop of this character in the station at Cedar City, Utah, which also sells caps, hats and goggles and rents binoculars, dusters and rain coats.

Dining Room, El Escalante Hotel

Bedroom, El Escalante Hotel

Barber Shops

Barber shop facilities are available at Zion and Bryce Lodge Centers and at El Escalante Hotel, Cedar City.

Accommodations

CEDAR CITY—El Escalante Hotel, operated by the Union Pacific System, is a new, modern, commodious brick hotel, first class in all its appointments and service. Rooms, without bath, $1.50 to $2.50 per day for one person, and $2.50 to $4.00 each per day for two persons; with bath $3.00 to $4.00 per day for one person and $5.00 to $6.00 each per day for two persons. Meals a la carte at reasonable rates.

ZION NATIONAL PARK—A handsome lodge operated by the Utah Parks Co. during the Park season affords comfortable accommodations at following rates: breakfast $1.00; lunch $1.25; dinner $1.50; lodging $1.75; American plan rate per day $5.50. Shower bath, 25 cents. In addition, there are a number of de luxe lodges, larger in size and with private bath, porch and fireplace; additional charge for de luxe lodges: one person, $3.50 per day; two persons, $2.00 per day each; three persons, $1.00 per day each.

BRYCE CANYON—The attractive, comfortable lodge situated near the rim of the Canyon is operated by the Utah Parks Co.: breakfast $1.00; lunch $1.25; dinner $1.50; lodging $1.75. American plan rate per day $5.50. Shower bath, 25 cents. In addition, a number of de luxe lodges will be available about August 1st, 1927; these lodges will be larger in size and will contain private bath, fireplace and porch; additional charge for de luxe lodges: one person, $3.50 per day; two persons, $2.00 per day each; three persons, $1.00 per day, each.

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK (NORTH RIM)—Bright Angel Camp, situated near Bright Angel Point within Grand Canyon National Park, has the following rates: breakfast $1.50; lunch $1.50; dinner $1.50; lodging $1.50. American plan rate per day $6.00.

V. T. PARK—A camp in the Kaibab National Forest, en route to, and about sixteen miles from, Bright Angel Point, Grand Canyon, is known as the V. T. Park Tourist Ranch: breakfast $1.00; lunch $1.25; dinner $1.25; lodging $1.50. American plan rate per day $5.00.

Saddle Horses and Guides

Saddle horses and competent guides are available for all of the interesting trail trips at reasonable rates approved by the United States National Park Service.

AT ZION PARK (FLOOR OF CANYON) AND AT BRYCE (ON RIM)

Rates per Person per Hour (or Fraction)

	Without Guide	With Mounted Guide
One Person	$1.00	$3.00
Two Persons	1.00	1.50
Three Persons	1.00	1.00

Rates per Person per Half Day, 4 Hours

	Without Guide	With Mounted Guide
One Person	$2.50	$7.50
Two Persons	2.50	3.75
Three Persons	2.50	2.50

Lobby, El Escalante Hotel

Zion Lodge Center and Guest Lodges, Zion National Park

Rates per Person per Day, 8 Hours		
One Person	$3.50	$8.50
Two Persons	3.50	5.25
Three Persons	3.50	3.50

AT ZION PARK (EAST OR WEST RIM) AND AT BRYCE (INTO CANYON)

Rates per Person per Day (8 Hours) with Mounted Guide	
One Person	$10.00
Two Persons	7.50
Three Persons	5.00

A half-day (4 hours) trip, with mounted guide, into Bryce Canyon is also available at following rates: one person, $9.00; two persons, $4.50 each; three or more persons, $3.00 each.

AT GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK (NORTH RIM)
(Bright Angel Camp or V. T. Park Tourist Ranch)

Rates per Day	
Saddle horses for all trips on the plateau	$3.00
Mounted guide	5.00
Saddle and pack horses for trip to the Colorado River and across Grand Canyon	6.00
Mounted guide	6.00
Bedding and provisions for trips, at North Rim, Grand Canyon, per person per day	3.00

TIME REQUIRED FOR PRINCIPAL TRAIL TRIPS FROM ZION LODGE, ZION NATIONAL PARK
HORSEBACK

To The Narrows	½ day
To Angels Landing	½ day
To West Rim	1 day
To East Rim	1 day

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT FROM BRYCE LODGE
HORSEBACK

Around Rim	½ day
Into Bryce Canyon	½ day
To Natural Bridge	1 day

Trips into Bryce Canyon can be lengthened to occupy an entire day.

All of the foregoing trips may also be made on foot.

FROM NORTH RIM, GRAND CANYON TO SOUTH RIM, 2 DAYS. (See page 40.)

AUTOMOBILE SIDE TRIPS FROM BRIGHT ANGEL CAMP

To Cape Royal	1 day
To Point Sublime	1 day

Elevations

	Feet
Cedar City	5,750
Rim of Great Basin	5,500
Pine Valley Mountains	10,250
Toquerville	3,100
Floor of Zion Canyon	4,100
Summit of West Temple	7,650
Cedar Breaks (Rim)	10,400
Brian Head	11,300
Navajo Lake	9,500
Bryce Canyon (Rim)	8,000
Pipe Spring	5,000
Fredonia	4,700
Kanab	4,925
V. T. Park Tourist Ranch	8,700
Bright Angel Camp (North Rim, GrandCanyon)	8,300
Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon)	8,153
Point Imperial (North Rim, Grand Canyon)	9,000
Cape Royal (North Rim, Grand Canyon)	7,876
Cape Final (North Rim, Grand Canyon)	7,919
Point Sublime (North Rim, Grand Canyon)	7,464

Bryce Canyon Lodge Center

Distances

BY RAILROAD

	Miles
Salt Lake City, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah	275
Los Angeles, Calif., to Cedar City, Utah	574
Lund, Utah, to Cedar City, Utah	32.5

BY HIGHWAY

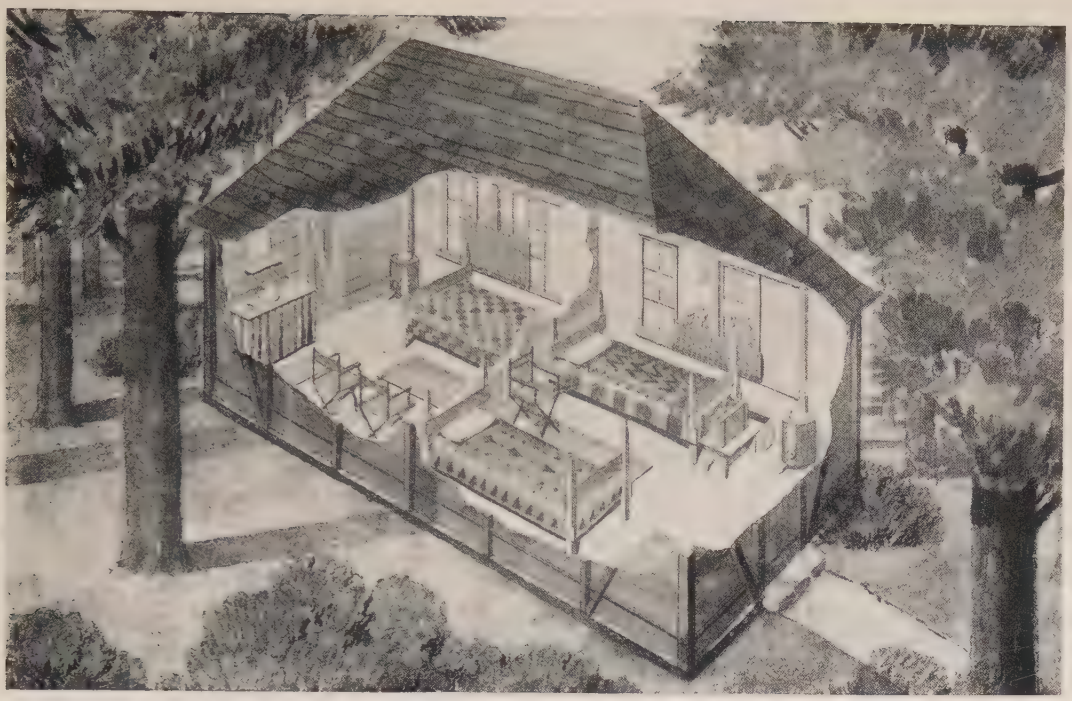
Cedar City to Toquerville	36.0
Cedar City to Rockville (Junction Grand Canyon Highway)	56.2
Cedar City to Zion National Park (Entrance)	62.1
Cedar City to Zion Lodge	65.8
Cedar City to Midway	19.8
Cedar City to Cedar Breaks	25.1
Cedar City to Cedar Breaks Junction	45.9
Cedar City to Bryce Canyon Lodge	86.4
Cedar City to Bryce Canyon Lodge (via Cedar Breaks)	94.4
Cedar City to Pipe Spring National Monument	100.9
Cedar City to Fredonia	115.8
Cedar City to V. T. Park Tourist Ranch	173.8
Cedar City to Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park)	189.8
Zion Lodge to The Narrows	8
Zion Lodge to Pipe Spring	53.5
Zion Lodge to Fredonia	68.4
Zion Lodge to Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park)	142.4
Cedar Breaks to Midway	5.3
Cedar Breaks to Navajo Lake	13.9
Cedar Breaks to Cedar Breaks Junction	28 8
Cedar Breaks to Red Canyon	56
Cedar Breaks to Bryce Canyon National Monument	69.3

BY HIGHWAY

	Miles
Bright Angel Point (North Rim, Grand Canyon National Park) to V. T. Park Tourist Ranch	16
Bright Angel Point to Fredonia	74
Bright Angel Point to Kanab	81.4
Bright Angel Point to Cedar Breaks Junction	123.1
Bright Angel Point to Bryce Canyon Lodge	163.4

BY TRAIL

Zion Lodge to Great White Throne	2
Zion Lodge to Temple of Sinawava	3.5
Zion Lodge to The Narrows	8
Zion Lodge to Summit of Angels Landing	2.5
Zion Lodge to Observation Point	12
Zion Lodge to West Rim	8
Zion Lodge to Ranger Station	5
Zion Lodge to Summit of Lady Mountain	2
Bryce Canyon Lodge to floor of Canyon and return	1
Bryce Canyon Lodge to Tropic	3
Bright Angel Camp to Bright Angel Point	0.5
Bright Angel Camp to Point Imperial	9
Bright Angel Camp to Farview	9
Bright Angel Camp to Cape Final	12
Bright Angel Camp to Cliff Spring	15
Bright Angel Camp to Purple River	18
Brignt Angel Camp to Cape Royal	20
Bright Angel Camp to Cliff Dweller Spring	1
Bright Angel Camp to Point Sublime	35
V. T. Park Tourist Ranch to Point Imperial	22
V. T. Park Tourist Ranch to Cape Final	25
V. T. Park Tourist Ranch to Point Sublime	23



Interior of Guest Lodge, Zion National Park and Bryce Canyon

Stratified Rocks of Cedar Breaks, Bryce Canyon, Zion Canyon, Grand Canyon and Intermediate Regions

Rearranged and visualized principally from unpublished studies of Willis T. Lee, by courtesy of the National Parks Association.

These strata presumably were once continuous over the entire Plateau Region and the Grand Canyon. Many were much thicker than now, having been eroded during long periods when the surface was temporarily lifted above sea level. Altogether they may cover a creative period exceeding ninety million years. Strata are said to be unconformable when they do not lie in regular, parallel sequence.

Read table from bottom upward for historical sequence

1.—FROM BRYCE CANYON TO THE GRAND CANYON RIM

Cedar Breaks, some 2,000 feet higher than Bryce Canyon, is eroded from similar formation to that at Bryce Canyon.

FORMATION	PRESENT DEPTH (*Feet*)	GEOLOGIC AGE		DESCRIPTION
Basalt	..	.....	Bryce	Sheets of very dark lava, resting unconformably upon the Pink Cliff below.
Pink Cliff	500	Eocene	Bryce	Richly colored shales, limestones and conglomerates, most of them red, and containing fossils.
Cretaceous Rocks	3000	Upper Cretaceous		Gray to buff sandstone and drab shales, alternating with occasional coal beds.
McElmo Formation	800	Lower Cretaceous		Shales and sandstones of many colors.
Jurassic Rocks	600	Jurassic		Drab shale, chocolate colored limestone and occasional gray gypsum beds.
White Cliff	1000	Jurassic	Zion	White, cross-bedded sandstone. Modern geology considers the White and Vermilion Cliffs part of the same formation, but scenically they will always be distinguished.
Vermilion Cliff	2000	Jurassic	Zion	Brilliant red, variegated, massive sandstone.
Chinle Formation	350	Late Triassic	Zion	Mauve sandstone above, purple and red shale below.

I.—FROM BRYCE CANYON TO THE GRAND CANYON RIM—Continued

FORMATION	PRESENT DEPTH (*Feet*)	GEOLOGIC AGE	DESCRIPTION
Shinarump Conglomerate	100	Late Triassic	Brown, yellow and gray conglomerate and sandstone, celebrated for its petrified trees.
Moenkopi Formation	1600	Early Triassic	Purple, yellowish-gray, dull red and coffee-brown sandstones, in a great body of rich red shale. Contains a few layers of hard red, brown and gray limestone and some light-colored gypsum beds. Known also as the Belted Shales.
Kaibab Limestone	1800	Late Carboniferous	The same gray, massive limestone seen on the Rim of the Grand Canyon. The road from Cedar City to Zion Canyon runs over it for several miles.

II.—FROM THE GRAND CANYON RIM TO THE GRANITE GORGE

Kaibab Limestone	800	Late Carboniferous	Grand Canyon	Gray limestone formed in the sea, as indicated by many fossil shells. At the Grand Canyon it is the surface rock. In the Plateau Country to the north, it lies at the bottom of the series.
Coconino	300	Carboniferous		Very massive, cross-bedded yellow sandstone.
Supai Formation	1100	Carboniferous		Alternating red shale and red and brown sandstone, the latter forming low cliffs. This constitutes the greatest red body of the Canyon wall.
Red Wall Limestone	600	Carboniferous		Extremely hard blue or gray limestone, forming the greatest cliff of the Grand Canyon. It is stained a vivid red by the wash of the red Supai shales above. The cliff is a conspicuous feature of the Canyon everywhere.
Missing Strata		Devonian Silurian Ordovician		During Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician times, extensive strata were deposited upon the Cambrian rocks below, but were wholly eroded away during a long uplift period and the limestone known as the Red Wall was deposited on the Tonto during a succeeding period.
Tonto Group	950	Cambrian		Olive green shale and limestone, forming the broad green floor of the Grand Canyon, through which winds the Granite Gorge.
Unkar and Chuar Groups known as the Grand Canyon Series		Algonkian		Greenish sandstones, fine quartzites and vividly red shales, once 13,000 feet thick, but here eroded away till they appear only in places.
Granite Gorge	1200	Archean		Schists metamorphosed from sedentary rocks, and intruded igneous rocks.

Cedar Breaks Lunch Pavilion

Representatives of the Union Pacific System

Aberdeen, Wash	3-4 Union Pass'r Sta., K and River Sts	F. E. STUDEBAKER, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Astoria, Ore	Union Pacific System Wharf	G. W. ROBERTS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Atlanta, Ga	1232 Healey Building	W. C. ELGIN, General Agent
Bend, Ore		E. H. McALLEN, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Birmingham, Ala	742 Brown-Marx Building, First Avenue and Twentieth Street	J. H. DOUGHTY, General Agent
Boise, Idaho	City Ticket Office, 823 Idaho Street	JOEL L. PRIEST, General Agent
Boston, Mass	207-8 Old South Building, 294 Washington Street	WILLARD MASSEY, General Agent
Butte, Mont	229 Rialto Building, 4 South Main Street	HENRY COULAM, General Agent
Cheyenne, Wyo	Union Pacific Station	O. B. STAPLETON, Ticket Agent
Chicago, Ill	Otis Building, 6 South La Salle Street	G. R. LEMMER, General Agent, Pass'r Department
Cincinnati, Ohio	705-6 Dixie Terminal Building, Fourth and Walnut Streets	W. H. CONNOR, General Agent
		J. STANLEY ORR, District Passenger Agent
Cleveland, Ohio	941 Union Trust Building, 925 Euclid Avenue	W. H. BENHAM, General Agent
Council Bluffs, Ia	City Ticket Office, Chieftain Hotel, 36 Pearl Street	H. B. ELLER, City Ticket Agent
Dallas, Texas	909 Magnolia Building, Commerce and Akard Streets	E. G. KOENEMAN, General Agent
Denver, Colo	601 Seventeenth Street	J. S. McCLURE, Assistant General Passenger Agent
Des Moines, Ia	407 Equitable Building, Sixth and Locust Streets	D. M. SHRENK, General Agent
Detroit, Mich	508 Transportation Building, 131 Lafayette Boulevard, West	A. R. MALCOLM, General Agent
Eugene, Ore	Osburn Hotel	A. W. BAKER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Fort Collins, Colo	Union Pacific Station	L. B. WHITEHEAD, Passenger and Ticket Agent
Fresno, Calif	207-8 Rowell Building, Tulare Street and Van Ness Avenue	T. F. BROSNAHAN, General Agent
Glendale, Calif	129 South Brand Boulevard	C. A. REDMOND, General Agent
Hollywood, Calif	City Ticket Office, Christie Hotel, 6732 Hollywood Blvd	H. W. HICKS, General Agent, Pass'r Dept.
Kansas City, Mo	805 Walnut Street	SETH C. RHODES, General Agent, Passenger Department
Leavenworth, Kan	Union Station, Main and Delaware Streets	A. E. MARTENY, General Agent
Lewiston, Idaho	224 Breier Building	H. J. BERGER, Traveling Freight and Passenger Agent
Lincoln, Neb	City Ticket Office, 204 North Eleventh Street	A. D. GRANT, General Agent
Long Beach, Calif	120 West Ocean Boulevard	R. W. SMOCK, General Agent
Los Angeles, Calif	City Ticket Office, 732 South Broadway	J. CRUICKSHANK, General Agent, Passenger Department
		A. T. JACKSON, District Passenger Agent
Milwaukee, Wis	703 Straus Building, 230 Wisconsin Avenue	K. T. MINDEMANN General Agent
Minneapolis, Minn	618 Metropolitan Life Building, 125 South Third Street	E. H. HAWLEY, General Agent
New Orleans, La	1001 New Orleans Bank Building, 226 Carondelet Street	R. A. PETERS, General Agent
New York, N. Y	205 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. Building, 475 Fifth Ave.	J. B. DeFRIEST, General Agent
		I. W. CARTER, District Passenger Agent
New York, N. Y	2001 Transportation Building, 225 Broadway	J. B. DeFRIEST, General Agent
Oakland, Calif	409 Henshaw Building, 433 Fourteenth Street	JAMES WARRACK, General Agent
Ocean Park, Calif	149 Pier Avenue	S. C. FROST, General Agent
Ogden, Utah	214 David Eccles Building, 390 Twenty-Fourth Street	C. L. McKNIGHT, General Agent
Omaha, Neb	City Ticket Office, 1523 Farnam Street	L. BEINDORFF, General Agent, Passenger Department
Pasadena, Calif	Maryland Hotel, 395 East Colorado Street	C. F. FARMER, General Agent
Philadelphia, Pa	508 Commercial Trust Building, 15th and Market Streets	H. L. LAUBY, General Agent
Pittsburgh, Pa	216 Oliver Building, Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue	JOHN D. CARTER, General Agent
		EDWARD EMERY, District Passenger Agent
Pomona, Calif	Union Pacific System Passenger Station	MADISON H. FOWLER, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Portland, Ore	628-37 Pittock Block, 385½ Washington Street	E. A. KLIPPEL, Jr., City Passenger Agent
Redlands, Calif	14 Cajon Street	L. C. FOWLER, Passenger and Freight Traffic Agent
Reno, Nev	200 Nevada State Life Building, Second and Center Streets	E. E. LARKIN, General Agent
Riverside, Calif	Glenwood Mission Inn, 680 Main Street	F. E. MIDDLETON, General Agent
Sacramento, Calif	221 California Fruit Building, 1006 Fourth Street	C. T. SLAUSON, General Agent
St. Joseph, Mo	302 First State Bank Building, Frederick Avenue and Felix Street	
		S. E. STOHR, General Freight and Passenger Agent, St. J. and G. I. Ry. Co.
St. Louis, Mo	2053 Railway Exchange Building, 611 Olive Street	J. L. CARNEY, General Agent
Salt Lake City, Utah	City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Main and South Temple Sts	E. A. SHEWE, District Passenger Agent
San Diego, Calif	345 Plaza Street	C. C. JEWETT, General Agent
San Francisco, Calif	City Ticket Office, 673 Market Street	H. A. BUCK, District Passenger Agent
San Pedro, Calif	101 West Seventh Street	J. V. CARROLL, General Agent
Santa Ana, Calif	305 North Main Street	C. S. BROWNE, General Agent
Sawtelle, Calif	1613 Sawtelle Boulevard	H. W. BUNT, City Pass'r and Ticket Agent
Seattle, Wash	201 Union Station, 4th Ave. and Jackson St	W. H. OLIN, Ass't General Freight and Passenger Agent
	City Ticket Office, 1405 Fourth Avenue	H. A. LAWRENCE, General Agent, Passenger Department
Spokane, Wash	727 Sprague Avenue	F. H. HOCKEN, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Tacoma, Wash	114 South Ninth Street	WM. CARRUTHERS, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Toronto (2), Ontario	201 Canadian Pacific Building, 69 Yonge Street	GEO. W. VAUX, General Agent
Tulsa, Okla	320 Kennedy Bldg., 319 South Boston Street	F. F. ROBINSON, General Agent
Walla Walla, Wash	Baker Building, Main and Second Streets	W. J. LEONARD, District Freight and Passenger Agent
Whittier, Calif	Union Pacific System Passenger Station	G. B. KENNARD, City Freight and Passenger Agent
Yakima, Wash	Union Pacific Bldg., 104 West Yakima Avenue	H. M. WEST, District Freight and Passenger Agent

DEPARTMENT OF TOURS
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J. L. BURGAR, Manager
148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

C. J. COLLINS
General Passenger Agent
OMAHA, NEB.

D. S. SPENCER
General Passenger Agent
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

W. K. CUNDIFF
General Passenger Agent
PORTLAND, ORE.

GEO. R. BIERMAN
General Passenger Agent
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

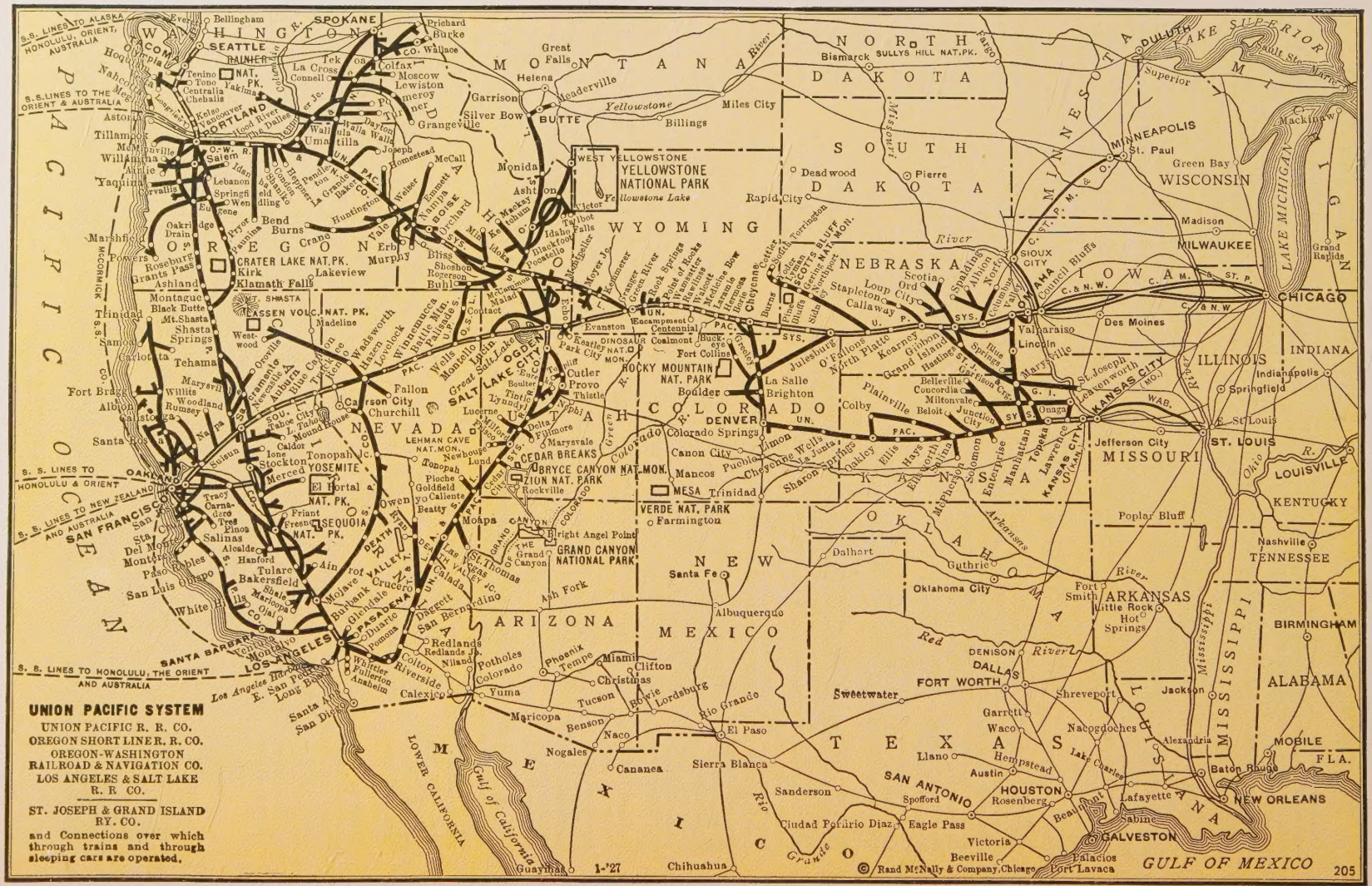
JOHN L. AMOS
Assistant Traffic Manager
Deseret News Bldg.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

A. S. EDMONDS
Assistant Traffic Manager
Pittock Block
PORTLAND, ORE.

R. B. ROBERTSON
Assistant Traffic Manager
Pacific Electric Bldg.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

A. V. KIPP
Assistant Traffic Manager
415 Monadnock Bldg., 681 Market St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

W. S. BASINGER
Passenger Traffic Manager
OMAHA, NEB.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ZION NAT. PARK
CEDAR BREAKS
LEHMAN CAVE NAT. MON.
VERDE NAT. PARK
MESA
CRATER LAKE NAT. PK.
LASSEN VOLC. NAT. PK.
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